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ADELMAN VIEW OF USSR ARMS PROPOSALS CRITICIZED

PM131229 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 10 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[Article by P. Lukin: "Adelman's Clear-Cut Position and Designs"]

[Text] In recent days the U.S. mass media have been disseminating speculative stories alleging that the Soviet Union is no longer insisting on a total ban on nuclear tests but is prepared to agree to just their partial limitation. These stories are being made out to be the new position of the USSR, which has allegedly "renounced its demand for a total ban on nuclear tests" and instead has suggested to the U.S. side that they agree on a limitation on the number and yield of nuclear explosions.

K. Adelman, director of the U.S. Arms Control and Disarmament Agency, has been particularly zealous in these fabrications and displayed an unrestrained urge to make it seem as though what he wants is reality.

Although he heads an organization which, to judge by its name, should engage in questions of limiting and halting the arms race, Adelman has long been known as a fierce opponent of any measures aimed at reaching accords on real disarmament. This time too he has acted in his usual role and reached the point of totally distorting the Soviet Union's position.

The question arises: What is this -- ignorance of the true state of affairs or malicious intent? Probably the latter. After all, Adelman himself has given the answer to this question by stating that "a total ban on nuclear tests is not a priority task for the United States." He saw fit to ascribe to the USSR the United States' reluctance to decide the question of a total end to nuclear tests and has thus tried to mislead the world public.

The truth is that the Soviet Union has been and remains a determined champion of a total ban on nuclear tests as a very important priority measure in achieving the main aim -- curbing the nuclear arms race and subsequently eliminating nuclear arms completely. The whole world knows that, in seeking to resolve once and for all the problem of halting nuclear tests, the Soviet Union has taken the step of declaring a unilateral moratorium on all nuclear explosions, which played an exceptionally important part in international life and was welcomed with great approval by all champions of the halting of the nuclear arms race.

It is just as well known that the present U.S. Administration in fact failed to respond to the USSR's proposal to put an end to nuclear tests and has obstinately continued to implement a program of such tests with a view to creating new types of nuclear armaments and building up its nuclear potential. The Soviet Union's decision to end its unilateral moratorium was an enforced measure dictated only by the interests of security. The Soviet Union's resumption of nuclear explosions does not mean its renunciation of the struggle for their total cessation.

It was the Soviet Union who proposed immediately initiating full-scale talks involving any participants and at any forum on a total ban on nuclear tests with, of course, the participation of the United States. The Soviet side has put forward a specific program of action within whose framework it has expressed the readiness to reach agreement also on the gradual solution of this task by introducing intermediate limits on the number and yield of nuclear explosions. [paragraph continues]

Here, of course, such measures should, first, be of a material nature and provide for a substantial reduction in the permitted yield of explosions and the number of tests per year and, second, should be of a truly intermediate, provisional, nature, with the establishment of guidelines relating to deadlines for the transition to a total ban on nuclear tests. The Soviet side is not opposed to discussing the question of ratifying the 1974 and 1976 "threshold" treaties during such talks.

During the talks we are proposing methods and forms of control should also be worked out that could form the basis for the control mechanism of a future treaty. The main thing is that the talks should have a clear aim -- a total ban on nuclear tests.

How has the U.S. Administration responded to these proposals of ours? To this day, as is shown by the Soviet-U.S. Geneva talks of experts on questions of halting nuclear tests, the United States is declining to discuss on a practical plane the question of halting nuclear tests. On the contrary, it is insisting on discussing how to carry out these tests and how to monitor them.

The U.S. side, by refusing to embark on full-scale talks on banning nuclear tests, is trying to replace them with the discussion of just one question -- monitoring the observance of the 1974 and 1976 "threshold" treaties. The examination of the question of further intermediate limitations on the number and yield of nuclear explosions is being put off indefinitely by the United States. Moreover, it is made dependent on the fulfillment of a whole series of additional conclusions and that includes linking it with progress at other talks. As for the question of a total ban on nuclear tests, its solution in general is being deferred until nuclear weapons are removed from the states' military arsenals.

As for the USSR, as before it will do everything in its power to put an end to nuclear tests once and for all. The proposals put forward by the Soviet Union open up a real opportunity for resolving this problem of importance to mankind.

BOGACHEV DISCUSSES EUROPEAN DISARMAMENT

LD131841 Moscow TASS in English 1706 GMT 13 Apr 87

["Our European Home Should Become Nuclear Weapon-Free" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- By TASS military writer Vladimir Bogachev:

World public opinion has welcomed the Soviet Union's new disarmament initiatives formulated by Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, during his visit to Prague.

Measures proposed by the U.S.S.R. with a view to ensuring a constructive solution to the problem of elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe, indisputably the central issue at this moment, attracted special attention of the public.

To facilitate an early accord on medium-range missiles in Europe, the Soviet Union suggested, among other things, that discussions on the reduction and eventual elimination of missiles with a range of 500 to 1,000 kilometres deployed in Europe should be started without any linkage to the progress and outcome of the talks on the longer-range missiles.

The Soviet side also suggested that the U.S.S.R. and U.S. assume an obligation not to increase the number of their shorter-range systems in the duration of the talks.

The Soviet Union said it was ready, after an accord on the longer-range missiles was signed and regardless of the progress of discussions on the shorter-range missiles which had been deployed there as a countermeasure to the deployment of Pershing-2's and cruise missiles in Western Europe.

The Soviet Union supported the address of the Governments of the G.D.R. and Czechoslovakia to the government of West Germany proposing a non-nuclear corridor in Central Europe. The Social Democratic Party of Germany is known to have contributed to the drafting of that idea.

In the opinion of the U.S.S.R., the realization of the proposals by Bulgaria, Romania, and Greece on a nuclear and chemical weapons-free zone in the Balkans would be of great importance.

Poland's active approach to greater confidence in Europe and the proposal by Finland and other Nordic countries of a nuclear-free zone of the area deserve attention, too.

It would not be an exaggeration to say that the Soviet Union and Western European countries are beginning to speak a common language on fundamentally important problems of ensuring security in their common European home.

During her recent visit to the Soviet Union Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher expressed the view that the solution to the problem of arms reduction was not in a buildup by those who had smaller arsenals but through a reduction by those who had bigger ones.

Addressing a Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship rally in Prague, Mikhail Gorbachev said that the U.S.S.R. was in favor of "rectifying the inequality in certain elements where it exists, only not through a buildup by the one who lags behind, but through reduction by the one who turned out to be ahead."

Margaret Thatcher emphasized during her stay in Moscow that it was hardly reasonable to seek a way for ensuring security at one stroke and that it would be more reasonable to move toward that goal step by step.

The Soviet leader said in Prague that the Soviet Union saw the process of lowering military confrontation in Europe as "a stage-by-stage process with the balance maintained at every stage at a level of reasonable sufficiency."

The Soviet Union attaches great importance to the European direction of its foreign policy. Instead of a nuclear crematorium for Europe the Soviet Union proposes a peaceful development of European culture which has many faces and yet is something integral.

In such circumstances reports from Washington about President Ronald Reagan's decision to sharpen the tone at the arms control negotiations and toughen the U.S. stand on a number of accords reached in Reykjavik cannot but cause instantaneous attention. It is not accidental that such reports coincided with the publication by THE NEW YORK TIMES of an article by the Pentagon chief Caspar Weinberger who warned readers against "excessive" expectations concerning an agreement on medium-range missiles.

More and more appeals are made the world over asking the administration of the United States to make the first really effective step in the field of disarmament.

The historic chance for ridding Europe of medium-range missiles must not be sacrificed to self-serving considerations of those who are opposed to peace and stability on this planet.

IZVESTIYA EDITORIAL ON NUCLEAR-FREE FUTURE

PM131621 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 14 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 1

[Editorial: "An Example of Goodwill"]

[Text] Let us recall: The idea that we should enter the next century as a nuclear-free age was put forward by our country just over a year ago. The best brains of mankind, the most eminent scientists, appraised the grandeur and nobility of the task at their true worth. It was supported by millions of people, politicians, and many governments. There were also people, however, who hastened to describe it as a fantastic dream, utopia even.

Let us recall: 18 months ago in Reykjavik the Soviet Union concretized its plan for the building of a nuclear-free world, and the sides were just a couple of steps away from a historic accord. The program for a world without nuclear weapons echoed so tangibly and so consistently in the Soviet proposals. That was perhaps the first time since the deadly load was dropped on Hiroshima that mankind came to believe that a world free from fear of a catastrophe ready to repeat itself on an incalculably greater scale was both possible and really attainable.

Reykjavik failed to produce the specific results that would have marked the beginning of a new chapter in the continuing history of mankind, but the faith in a nuclear-free future and the hope that was acquired are gathering strength day by day. More and more people on the planet are linking them with the USSR's peace initiatives.

Moscow is continuing the diplomatic offensive. Such was the overall response in the world to the new Soviet proposals made by M.S. Gorbachev during his visit to Czechoslovakia. Together with recognition of their all-embracing and nonstandard nature, from the very outset the numerous international responses hint at or, more frequently, openly ask the main question of the day: What will be the U.S. side's response to the USSR's new attempt to accelerate the achievement of agreement on medium-range missiles? Will it be constructive? Or will Washington, having once given the standard promise to study the proposals, find with the passage of time yet another trick to avoid a substantive conversation?

Those on whom the achievement of agreement directly depends verbally agree with us that nuclear arsenals must be reduced, although they are not reluctant to proclaim them to be a virtual blessing and a permanent guarantee against war. In words they are "for." But the sincerity of words in politics is either confirmed or refuted by deeds, by steps that are either taken or planned.

Believing that security based on the possibility of destroying one another several times over is no longer security, we propose to free the world from the nuclear threat to present and future generations. They, however, intend to replace nuclear deterrence with nuclear deterrence -- but on a higher and more dangerous, space-based level.

We are striving for the reduction and subsequent elimination of strategic arms. They deliberately and demonstratively discard the SALT II treaty, which limits the growth of strategic arsenals.

We want to rid Europe immediately of "Euromissiles." They seek pretexts and technical tricks to retain the Pershings in Europe.

We are ready to solve the problem of operational and tactical missiles by way of their reduction right up to complete elmination. They advocate the method of "buildup to agreed ceilings."

We and our allies, aware that genuine security in the continent of Europe is unattainable without a radical reduction of confrontation, believe: In order to put an end to fruitless arguments about imbalances, each side must eliminate its surpluses in whatever branch of the armed forces and conventional arms. Their viewpoint is that, to start with, the laggard must catch up. They of course believe that the West is the laggard and the more vulnerable.

We propose mutually acceptable ways to move the cause of disarmament, primarily in Europe, out of deadlock. They suspect concealed dirty tricks and encroachment on their security in each of our proposals. Recently they have even started perceiving a treacherous trap in their own "zero option" and are reversing their own move.

In the disarmament dialogue the U.S. side is behaving like a chess player who is intent on maintaining a stalemate position. It cannot -- or does not want to -- grasp that the negotiating table at which mankind's future is being decided is not a chess board from which you can ultimately rise victorious, leaving your partner vanquished. In a game where the stake is the life or death of human civilization, we are all compelled to play on the same team, and we have either to win together or lose together, together with the rest of mankind.

To recognize this unassailable truth, having risen above narrow political considerations of prestige, is to take on board the new political thinking and responsibility for present and future generations.

The Soviet Union favors a comprehensive approach to problems of disarmament -- nuclear, chemical, and conventional. We favor balanced and all-embracing security and peace, tranquility and good-neighborliness in the "all-European home." Among the questions that constitute the truly global an manifold problem of disarmament and security there is probably none on which the Soviet Union has not put forward radical proposals that take the other side's interests into account. Step by step our country is paving the way for joint progress toward a safe world. And if the goal is still distant, it is not due to a shortage of proposals by us or to their inadequacy, but to a lack of reciprocal willingness for specific accords on the part of the other side.

For several months after Reykjavik we were reproached for sticking to the "package" and thus missing the opportunity to conclude an agreement on medium-range missiles. But as soon as the Soviet Union singled out medium-range missiles from the complex of issues and made its proposal on reaching an immediate agreement, a new condition was put forward -- closer linkage between medium-range missiles and operational and tactical missiles. But that condition too did not stop us, and our country gave its answer in Prague. But will it be the last?

The Soviet Union -- we will say it again -- favors an all-embracing approach. This has been confirmed by the complex of new and reaffirmed Soviet initiatives. But we are resolutely against losing amid a tangle of linkages and reservations the chance that has arisen of embarking on a path as yet unexplored in world politics -- not just arms limitation but arms reduction. And in proposing the commencement of a discussion of the operational and tactical missiles issue and setting the target of the elimination of all nuclear weapons in Europe, including battlefield weapons, we are urging that it be done in such a way as to avoid hindering an accord on what is at the moment the central problem -- medium-range missiles.

And if we are talking about the reduction and elimination of entire classes of nuclear armaments, questions of monitorying [kontrol za] the observance of concluded agreements as a very important condition of safeguarding security acquire qualitatively new significance. Therefore our country favors the formulation of the strictest verification [kontrol] measures. These measures, including on-site inspections, must cover the missiles and launch installations that remain after the reductions, both those that are operationally deployed [v boyevom sostave] and those at other facilities -- test sites, manufacturing plants, and training centers, including bases belonging to the other side in third countries.

The fewer weapons there are in the world, above all in Europe, the more room there will be for trust and cooperation. Our continent now has a unique chance to set an example of goodwill. This chance must not be missed.

SOCIALIST INTERNATIONAL ADOPTS INF RESOLUTION

LD091357 Moscow TASS in English GMT 9 Apr 87

[Text] Rome April 9 TASS -- The Socialist International's council at a session under way in Rome has adopted a resolution on disarmament, urging the Soviet Union and the United States "to conclude a separate agreement on medium-range nuclear forces, based on the zero option in Europe".

It rejected "all new preconditions from any country concerned, including European countries, for the conclusion of a separate INF (intermediate nuclear force) agreement".

The resolution continued: "The elimination of medium-range nuclear forces in Europe should not be used as a pretext or an instrument to install new kinds of shorter-range nuclear systems.

"After the conclusion of an INF agreement, it is also necessary to start negotiations on reducing shorter-range nuclear systems deployed in Europe.

"The problem of imbalance in the shorter-range nuclear systems (SRINF) and conventional capabilities must be solved in the near future."

The document also called for refraining "from developing, testing and deploying new anti-missile and space weapons".

BACTERIOLOGICAL WEAPONS BAN ANNIVERSARY MARKED

LD101212 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0330 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] The 15th anniversary of an important international document, the convention banning the development, production and accumulation of supplies of bacteriological weapons and on their destruction, is marked today. This is what our correspondent Vladimir Dmitriyev reports from Geneva, where consultations on how this convention is being observed are being held.

[Begin Dmitriyev recording] The time that has passed since the document was signed and since it has been in force has shown the effectiveness and viability of the convention. This was the conclusion drawn by the representatives of the member countries of the convention who have met twice over the past period in Geneva to check on how it is operating and how its points are being implemented.

At the meeting held last September it was decided to hold a conference of scientific-technical experts of the convention's member states. Now the experts have begun to work. Yuriy Konstantinovich Nazarkin, the USSR representative, is at the microphone:

[Nazarkin] The purpose of this conference is to strengthen the convention by means of working out confidence measures between its participants. The conference is examining questions of an exchange of information between research centers conducting bacteriological research, and on outbreaks of epidemics and the development of scientific and international cooperation in the field of biology.

The Soviet Union is in favor of other ways, too, leading to a strengthening of the convention banning bacteriological weapons. We are seeking a broadening of the circle of participants in the convention, and are proposing that the effectiveness of monitoring its observation should be improved. We put forward proposals on strengthening the monitoring mechanism at the second conference of the participants in the bacteriological convention. They were supported by many other states, but the United States opposed them. This was evidently a case of pressure from the Pentagon, which allots a certain place to bacteriological weapons in its military plans; with this in mind it is working on developments in the field of biology and genetic engineering. [end recording]

U.S. SAID CONTINUING WORK ON GERM WARFARE WEAPONS

LD091053 Moscow TASS in English 1829 GMT 08 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 8 TASS -- Commentator Leonid Ponomarev writes:

The convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxin weapons and on their destruction was signed 15 years ago, on April 10, 1972, in Moscow, Washington and London.

Along with the USSR, the United States and Britain the convention has been joined by dozens of other countries which have undertaken resolutely to act with the aim of achieving effective progress on the road to general and complete disarmament, including the prohibition and liquidation of all types of weapons of mass destruction. They pledged never, under no circumstances to develop, produce, stockpile, acquire in any way or retain microbiological or any biological agents or toxins, weapons, delivery vehicles for them, etc.

When Washington signed this convention it must have ignored its binding nature and actually continued the work started way back in 1941 to create bacteriological (biological) weapons. As admitted by the Pentagon (in 1976) bacteriological weapons were tested in eight U.S. cities, including San Francisco and New York, in the period from 1950 to 1960.

In 1962-1969 alone Washington spent 72% million dollars on the development of such weapons. It was already in 1971 that the American delegation at the disarmament talks in Geneva promised that the entire U.S. arsenal of biological weapons would be destroyed within a year. But subsequent publications in the American press show that this was simply a bluff. THE WASHINGTON POST reported in 1975, that is three years after the signing of the convention, that about 100 types of dangerous pathogenic microbes were being "studied" in American Army laboratories.

The virus of the "Rift Valley" fever, causing blindness, intensive hemorrhage, damage to the liver, inflammation of the brain and death was studied in government laboratories in 1980. Judging by American publications, work to create biological weapons was never stopped. SCIENCE magazine reported that in August 1984 the American Senate voted to build a powerful centre "to study aerosols" on the territory of the Dugway military testing range in Utah. In reality this meant the launching of a complex to study especially lethal viruses.

The foundation on economic trends has information that big stockpiles of lethal microorganisms were built up at the biological warfare preparation centre in Fort Detrick, Maryland, by 1986. Late in the same year about a litre of pathogenic viruses of a dangerous fever encountered mostly in Africa and Asia had vanished from that centre. Even last year the Pentagon allocated 42 million dollars for 57 projects involving the creation of various types of bacteriological weapons.

The representatives of the present administration say that the United States supposedly strictly abides by the convention but at congressional hearings tht same year Deputy Assistant Secretary of Defeuse Douglas Feith bragged that the United States has the capability of synthesizing biological substances designed for combat use.

Intensive preparations for biological war are evidenced also by the Pentagon's growing expenditures on these aims. Thus, during the time that the present administration has been in office allocations for the development of biological weapons have grown from 15.1 million dollars in 1981 to 66 million dollars in 1986. Such are only some of the facts. There is a big difference between what they in Washington say and do.

SOVIET VIROLOGIST DENOUNCES CHEMICAL WEAPONS

LD092223 Moscow TASS in English 1648 GMT 9 Apr 87

["Academician Votyakov Denounces Chemical Weapons" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Minsk April 9 TASS -- Academician Veniamin Votyakov, a well-known Soviet virologist, has said in a TASS interview: "As a scientist and a physician, I regard it as my duty to urge my colleagues in all the continents to do their utmost for disrupting the horrifying plans of preparing a chemical and biological war designed by the U.S. military".

For many years Academician Votyakov headed the Belorrusian Institute of Epidemiology and Microbiology. He is the author of many research papers on a comprehensive study of forest-spring encephalitis and ways of treating poliomyelitis.

He is taking an active part in the antiwar movement and is a member of the Soviet Committee of the international movement "International Physicians for the Prevention of Nuclear War".

Academician Votyakov recalled that the U.S. and other Western countries violated the 1972 convention on the prohibition of the development, production and stockpiling of bacteriological (biological) and toxic weapons and on their destruction. He pointed out that the U.S. had at the moment 250,000 tons of various toxic agents, which is enough for killing all the people in the world many times over.

He emphasized that toxic weapons were fraught with the danger of a biological catastrophe not only in case they were used, but also during tests or leakage. When toxic agents penetrate the soil and water reservoirs, they affect plants and cattle and, consequently, are consumed by man together with food. Since 1976 thousands of leakages have taken place. The greatest threat is hanging over European countries. For instance, 2,000 tons of nerve agents are stockpiled in West Germany . Apart from it, the U.S. plans to deploy more nerve agents at its bases in Britain and Italy.

COMMENTATOR SUMMARIZES NEW VERIFICATION PROPOSAL

LD150928 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1200 GMT 14 Apr 87

[Commentary by station commentator Viktor Levin]

[Text] The universal program for verifyng the fulfillment of future agreements has attracted much public attention. The verification issue has been advanced by western politicians for years rather than months, pretty well as the key issue and, moreover, it has been put in such a way that the West appears to be in favor of verification, and the Soviet Union to be against it.

Let us not delve into history just now; let us turn to the events of the most recent past. At the end of February, right after the Soviet Union proposed separating the problem of the elimination of medium-range missiles from the general package of Soviet-U.S. nuclear and space weapons talks, the U.S. delegation in Geneva submitted a draft treaty which, as THE WASHINGTON TIMES noted, made provision for new strict verification procedures. At the same time, just like the participants in the talks on the U.S. side, the foreign media too made no great secret of the fact that these strict measures were intended to force the Soviet Union to adopt a defensive posture. It was possible to read in U.S. papers that the Russians were unlikely ever to agree to the presence of U.S. observers at Soviet industrial enterprises where missiles were produced.

But then the Russians responded. Speaking in Prague, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev stressed that there should be appropriate verification in respect of the missiles and launchers left after reduction -- both those in the combat complement and those at other installations such as test ranges, manufacturing plants, training centers, and so on. Inspectors should also be admitted on the other side's military bases on the territory of a third country. Thus, it became quite evident that the Soviet Union was proposing that steps be taken that went farther than those suggested by the U.S. side. We are doing this because we are interested in effective verification and because we sincerely want an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles.

And now here is a characteristic thing. Many opinions are being voiced in the West on the proposals set forth in Prague. But the representatives of U.S. ruling circles are stubbornly keeping quiet on the issue of verification. And this suggests that our proposals have caught the U.S. Administration off guard, and that it used to talk about verification not to increase the reliability of an agreement on the elimination of medium-range missiles, but to use the verification issue as an excuse to retreat from agreement.

TRUD REPORTS ON WARSAW WFTU BUREAU SESSION

PM031539 Moscow TRUD in Russian 29 Mar 87 p 3

[Own Correspondent Yu. Skvortsov report: "In the Name of Peace and Progress: 37th WFTU Bureau Session Begins"]

[Text] Warsaw, 28 Mar -- The 37th WFTU Bureau session opened in the Polish capital today. A Soviet trade union delegation headed by AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev is taking part in its work.

The session participants were welcomed by Alfred Miodowicz, chairman of the Polish National Trade Union Accord. On behalf of Poland's working people and trade unions, he wished the session success in its work and expressed satisfaction that Warsaw had been chosen as its venue.

The session was opened by WFTU Chairman S. Gaspar. The following agenda was approved: the tasks facing the international trade union movement in implementing the decisions of the 11th World Trade Union Congress; the ratification of the WFTU work plan and budget for 1987; and the WFTU long-term work plan for 1987-1990.

A report on the tasks facing the international trade union movement in implementing the decisions of the 11th World Trade Union Congress in Berlin was delivered by Ibrahim Zakaria, general secretary of the WFTU. The speaker stressed that the Berlin congress was the most important event in the modern history of the international trade union movement. It brought together representatives of more than one-half of the world's organized working people, and many organizations not belonging to WFTU also took active part in its work.

Ibrahim Zakaria went on to note that the congress' main demands on the WFTU are:

To ensure broader mobilization of the international trade union movement's forces in the struggle for peace and disarmament in such a way as to make our contribution to that struggle more effective;

To wage even more active struggle for working people's socioeconomic demands, employment, and the restriction of the growing influence of the transnational corporations and banks, and to link this struggle closely with the struggle for peace and disarmament;

To raise the level of solidarity actions so as to oppose imperialism's aggressive policy, defend trade union rights, and support the working people's struggle.

The congress demands mean implementing a major program, but we also have a great spirit of readiness and determination to carry this program out.

Since the 11th congress, the speaker said, major working class actions have been held in various countries, demonstrating the growing resistance of working people and trade unions to the policy of denationalization and the attack on working people's rights, jobs, wages, and working conditions.

It is first necessary to give priority to actions aimed at further stepping up the campaign for nuclear disarmament, in particular the implementation of the new Soviet proposal on removing the medium-range missiles sited in Europe, for the reduction of the military budgets, and for other measures to achieve disarmament and guarantee the right to live in conditions of peace. The world's trade unions increasingly are alarmed at the U.S. Administration's stubborn refusal to accept any arms race reduction proposals and at its persistent striving to go on with the implementation of the so-called "Strategic Defense Initiative," whose aim is to wage "Star Wars."

This critical situation requires more effective actions by trade unions to preserve peace and to ensure the complete destruction of nuclear, chemical, and other types of mass destruction weapons. The draft WFTU work plans include proposals in this sphere.

A businesslike discussion then began at the session.

(Tadesse Tamrat), chairman of Ethiopia's trade unions, Jesus Escandel, national secretary of the trade union center of Cuba's working people, and (Bonifacio V. Tupas), chairman of the Federation of Philippines Trade Unions and related sectors, noted that the 11th World Trade Union Congress was of tremendous significance for the international trade union movement. The successful implementation of the congress decisions will make it possible to increase the trade unions' contribution to the defense of peace and will intensify the working people's struggle for social and economic progress.

Speaking from the session platform, AUCCTU Chairman S.A. Shalayev analyzed thoroughly the situation in the international trade union movement in which there are increasingly clear trends toward the development of in-depth cooperation on the key problems of the present day, particularly in the struggle for peace and mankind's survival. This was clearly demonstrated by the 11th World Trade Union Congress with its open nature and its readiness of trade unions of different orientations for broad and unprejudiced dialogue.

Under these conditions, more intensive and flexible work is needed in light of the specific nature and importance of the times. The WFTU, S.A. Shalayev noted, now should conduct an active search and involve an increasing number of potential new allies in the struggle for working people's interests and above all in defense of peace.

This is particularly important, the Soviet delegation leader stressed, when a massive, often diverse, but powerful social movement for mankind's survival is beginning to take shape -- a movement in which the trade unions are called on to play a weighty role.

The socialist countries' peace-loving foreign policy and the increasing striving of the peoples to free the world from the nuclear burden are having a decisive influence on the creation of that atmosphere.

M.S. Gorbachev's proposal to isolate the problem of medium-range missiles in Europe from the general range of questions, to conclude a separate agreement on it and to make that binding represents another major step in the implementation of the Soviet program to achieve a nonnuclear world outlined at the beginning of 1986.

Among its many important antiwar actions planned for the future, the federation should make efforts to coordinate trade union actions in those European countries where medium-range missiles are sited. Constant contacts on problems of East-West economic ties could be a continuation of that cooperation. New initiatives are needed in other regions, too.

S.A. Shalayev submitted a whole series of concrete proposals aimed at further strengthening the international trade union movement's unity and solidarity and at further increasing the WFTU's authority and improving its activity.

The socialist countries' trade union congresses, including the 18th Soviet Trade Union Congress, the speaker said, put forward many fresh ideas and innovative proposals and approaches. Their significance goes beyond the national framework. Words such as "restructuring" [perestroyka] and "acceleration" [uskoreniye] have become a firm part of the political vocabulary in many countries now. These far-reaching concepts contain a vast range of tasks designed to reveal socialism's potential, raise society to new heights, and ensure a new quality of life in all spheres. These tasks involve developing democracy in working people's interests, ensuring an ever greater role for trade unions, and further broadening their rights and duties.

These processes occurring in the socialist countries must be seriously analyzed and used to take advantage of the present complex situation in many capitalist countries, where the rights of working people and trade unions are coming under vigorous attack.

The speaker described the Soviet trade unions' preparation to celebrate the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution.

In conclusion, S.A. Shalayev expressed confidence that the implementation of the planned WFTU activity will make it possible to consolidate the positive trends toward dialogue and cooperation noted in the international trade union movement and to organize practical joint actions by its different detachments in the spirit of the 11th World Trade Union Congress decisions.

'Izz al-Din Nasir, chairman of the general federation of Syrian workers' trade unions; Kim Pong-chu, chairman of the General Federation of Trade Unions of Korea; Frank Bochow, secretary of the Central Board of the Free German Trade Union Federation; (Indrajit Gupta), general secretary of the Indian National Trade Union Congress; and others also spoke in the debate.

The 37th WFTU Bureau session is continuing its work.

CEMA BIOTECHNOLOGY LEADERS MEET IN MOSCOW

PM031023 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 2 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 5

[TASS report under general heading: "Official Reports"]

[Text] The first working meeting of the leaders of work in CEMA countries on the accelerated development of biotechnology, one of the priority avenues of the comprehensive program for the socialist community's accelerated scientific and technical progress, ended in Moscow 31 March.

Representatives of Bulgaria, Hungary, the SRV, the GDR, Cuba, Mongolia, Poland, Romania, the USSR, and the CSSR participated in the discussions.

'INTERNATIONAL SITUATION -- QUESTIONS AND ANSWERS'

LD111035 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1215 GMT 10 Apr 87

["International Situation -- Questions and Answers" program presented by Igor Surguchev, with Nikolay Shishlin, political observer; Mariy Ivanov, first deputy minister of foreign affairs of Bulgaria; Yuriy Mikhaylovich Kolosov, deputy head of Humanitarian and Cultural Ties Administration of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs; and Sergey Pravdin, Vyacheslav Lavrentyev, and Andrey Ptashnikov, "colleagues" of Igor Surguchev]

[Excerpt] [Surguchev] We will start with an event taking place at the moment that is attracting great attention around the world, and, of course, in the Soviet Union. I refer to the friendly, official visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, to the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic. This visit is yet another weighty confirmation of the fact that the development and strengthening of the close interaction and cooperation between socialist countries in all areas is a priority matter in the foreign policy of the CPSU and the Soviet state. I have no doubt that you are following the visit with interest, comrades, in our press and in radio and television broadcasts; you have seen how the eminent Soviet guest was greeted warmly and fraternally by the residents of golden Prague, how there were direct, friendly conversations between Czechoslovak working people and Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev on the streets of the CSSR capital.

The Soviet-Czechoslovak summit talks are characterized by full, mutual understanding, comradely frankness, sincere interest of both sides in raising to new heights the relations between the top parties, peoples, and states. The present visit by the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee to Czechoslovakia is, of course, an important event in Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, but it is also of considerable importance for the whole of the socialist community.

I'll ask Nikolay Shishlin, political observer, to share his thoughts on this topic. Over to you, Nikolay Vladimirovich.

[Shishlin] I would probably agree with you that this visit by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev to Czechoslovakia is important not just for Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, but for the development of the socialist states and development of international socialist relations overall. But there is still no doubt that first and foremost this visit concerns Soviet-Czechoslovak relations, and matters of deepening Soviet-Czechoslovak cooperation are at the center of the discussions that are now under way in Prague.

Although at first glance it would seem that this is nothing special because the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia have long-term, stable relations that are continually expanding -- and this is particularly true in the political domain -- and economic relations are going well, not to mention the richness of our spiritual ties, yet, in every direction, there remain things to be done, and there is very much to be done. In politics we are going through an extraordinarily interesting period, as those matters now being dealt with by the Soviet Union within the framework of revolutionary restructuring also are present -- not in the Soviet form, of course, but in a Czechoslovak form -- in the CSSR. At the last Central Committee plenum, the Czechoslovak comrades did discuss these matters and turned their attention to the fact that the conclusions of the CPSU January 1987 Plenum are, to a considerable extent, instructive, so to speak, for the practical work of the Czechoslovak Communists, too.

Take the area of the economy. Yes, our ties are rich, the volume -- if we are to talk about commercial relations -- can be termed in tens of thousands of millions of roubles, but, to be frank, in itself the process of socialist economic integration and the integration of the Soviet and Czechoslovak economies still are not delivered satisfactorily. In any case, achievements are not at all comparable to the entire existing potential.

[Surguchev] We can see that there remain some topical problems in the area, specifically, of economic cooperation that are important not only to Czechoslovakia and the USSR, but to the whole socialist community: In terms of restructuring...

[Shishlin, interrupting] You're right, of course, but there are two sides to the matter here. First, nobody is copying Soviet restructuring, and they should not copy it. That would be quite harmful for the simple reason that every country lives under its own national conditions, has its own forms and methods for solving socialist tasks, and is in no way obliged to recycle Soviet forms and methods. However, in itself, experience of revolutionary restructuring in the Soviet Union is, of course, most instructive. It gives food for thought and brings to bear truly creative, enterprising investigation, without digressing from the specific conditions of one's own country. In this respect, I think that every step by our socialist friends is not only important internally but externally, and that every step by the Soviet Union -- and the Soviet Union is truly a great country -- is of immense importance for our socialist partners, too.

But, to return, nevertheless, to the visit, I think that this visit has widespread repercussions in Europe and internationally, inasmuch as the relationship between the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia is of sufficiently tangible magnitude in European and international relations. The time we are going through is exceptionally interesting, because now, actually in 1987, we can see an opportunity for breaking through with a most major solution pertaining to the limitation of the arms race and reducing weapons.

[Surguchev] Nikolay Vladimirovich, there is no doubt about the importance of the current visit by Comrade Gorbachev from the viewpoint of the further development of relations within the socialist community, and this evidently is also going to increase the international repercussions of the visit. What do you think?

[Shishlin] Well, I was starting to talk about the purely practical solutions that are possible, but your question forces me to this kind of idea: In the international context, this visit also is significant because it demonstrates the measure of the solidarity, of the depth in mutual relations between the socialist countries. It reveals that trend which is emerging increasingly clearly now in the development of the socialist world, that is in confirming the abolute equality, absolute independence, and absolute autonomy, and, at the same time, the enrichment of these socialist ties in all areas without exception: politics, economy, ideology. That is, from this standpoint, I think that the visit is yet more evidence of the fact that, despite the assertions of its enemies, world socialism is not only not in a state of some stagnation, but is probably on the rise.

[Surguchev] Many of our listeners continue to inquire into the problem of the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. Comrades (Logovskoy) from Kyshtym and (Podshebyakin) from Kirovograd ask if there is any progress in the creation of such a zone in the Balkans. As you know, the People's Republic of Bulgaria is an active champion of declaring the Balkans a nuclear-free zone.

Over to Comrade Mariy Ivanov, Bulgaria's first deputy minister of foreign affairs. The recording of his speech was made recently by our special correspondent in Sofia.

[Begin Ivanov recording in Bulgarian with superimposed translation] The proposal for creating a nuclear weapon-free zone in the Balkans is one of the earliest initiatives concerning the creation of nuclear-free zones in Europe. The well-known proposals of the USSR and the Socialist Republic of Romania on this matter were made as early as the second half of the fifties. Our country energetically supported them. As you know, in recent years there have been new developments and broad international recognition of the idea of creating nuclear-free zones.

In 1981, Comrade Zhivkov proposed that a meeting of leaders of the Balkan countries be held in Sofia to discuss the problem. The first step was taken on the road to put this proposal into practice. In January and February 1984, there was a conference in Athens of experts from Balkans countries. They reviewed cooperation among themselves in various fields and discussed procedure directed at turning the Balkans into a nuclear weapons-free zone. Agreement was reached to continue this dialogue.

Realistic preconditions exist for turning the Balkans into a nuclear-free zone. Bulgaria, Romania, Yugoslavia, Greece, and Turkey are participants in the nuclear weapons Nonproliferation Treaty. They have all adopted the requirements regarding the use of nuclear power only for peaceful purposes as established by the IAEA. The countries of the region do not have their own nuclear weapons, and, consequently, their pledges boil down to the withdrawal of the nuclear weapons belonging to a non-Balkan country, to not permitting these weapons on their territory. Nor would the creation of such a zone alter the balance of forces in the region, as agreement on this matter would be the outcome of equal talks, based on the principle of not damaging the security of any state or military grouping.

The international seminar on nuclear-free zones held in Sofia at the end of last year, in which eminent scientists and public figures from East and West took part, promoted further popularization of the idea of creating a nuclear-free zone in the Balkans. The policy of the People's Republic of Bulgaria is guided by the interests of peace and cooperation. Acting with the aim of consolidating security in the Balkans, Bulgaria is defending the supreme interests of its own people and the cause of socialism and peace on earth. [end recording] [passage omitted]

KASHLEV SPEAKS AT CSCE CLOSING SESSION

LD101830 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1300 GMT 10 Apr 87

[Text] Vienna April 10 (TASS) -- The second round of the Vienna meeting of representatives of the states participating in the CSCE has closed here today. During 2 and 1/2 months, delegates from 33 European countries, the United States, and Canada were discussing proposals related to different aspects of European security and the promotion of cooperation in the economy, science, technology, environmental protection, and humanitarian affairs.

A large number of the proposals that delegations submitted on these issues -- over 130 -- are appraised here as evidence of the mounting interest of states in advancing the CSCE process.

The leader of the Soviet delegation, Ambassador Yu.B. Kashlev, said in his speech that the Soviet stand in Vienna was inseparable from the radical changes taking place in the Soviet Union. The new thinking, which is at the core of restructuring in the USSR, is manifest in the Soviet Union's approach to international relations.

The period that has elapsed has been marked by our great new peace initiatives. Suffice it to remind one of the Soviet proposal that Europe be freed from medium-range missiles. The East-West political dialogue has become deeper, more dynamic, and franker.

The Soviet representative made a number of critical remarks about U.S. policy on nuclear disarmament issues and noted that this policy, which is supported by a number of other NATO countries, is having a negative effect on the discussion of security issues at the Vienna meeting. He noted that unlike the socialist countries, which have more than 10 proposals related to the military aspects of European security in Vienna, the NATO countries totally ignored military problems and did not table a single proposal on them.

At the final plenary meeting, there was talk of the fact that the second round of the Vienna meeting saw the beginning of new consultations between the Warsaw Pact countries and NATO on conventional armaments and armed forces. This is a positive development if the consultations lead to substantive talks on disarmament in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. The future talks, however, should be conducted on an all-European basis, with the participation of all 35 CSCE states, and no attempt should be made to substitute arithmetic exercises on "imbalances" and the flawed presumption of "the overwhelming military superiority of the Warsaw Pact" for real disarmament.

Dwelling on the problems of human rights and humanitarian cooperation, Yu.B. Kashlev recalled that the USSR in conjunction with other socialist countries put forward in Vienna a series of major initiatives directed at improving the living conditions of millions of working people in the CSCE countries and at the adoption of effective measures to combat such social ailments as unemployment, homelessness, illiteracy, discrimination against women, and so forth.

He called on Western countries to give serious consideration to the proposal that a conference be convened in Moscow on the whole complex of problems concerning humanitarian cooperation.

U.S., NATO SHOW NO INITIATIVE AT VIENNA MEETING

LD050100 Moscow in English to North America 2200 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] In Vienna a meeting is underway of delegates of the countries involved in the Helsinki process. Viktor Glazunov reports: All aspects of international cooperation are important to Europe and the rest of the world. Over the past 10 years it has become clear that the European process of normalizing relations has no prospects without the easing of military tensions. It is with respect to military issues that the United States and other NATO countries are showing no initiative at the Vienna meeting, which arouses suspicions. They have not made a single proposal for reducing military confrontation in Europe so far. Nor have they responded in definite terms to the clear-cut proposal of the Warsaw Treaty organizaion for opening talks on substantial reductions of armed forces and conventional arms on the entire European Continent, from the Atlantic to the Urals.

A number of unofficial consultations have taken place in Vienna lately between the Warsaw Treaty Organization and NATO. One would like to believe that, as a result, some progress will be made. But the indications are that the United States and its allies want to confine themselves to discussing what they term an imbalance of strength. The socialist countries are calling for radical reductions of armed forces and conventional weapons in Europe. Unlike NATO, they want all the 35 nations taking part in the Helsinki process to discuss these issues, rather than confine the discussions to members of the military alliances.

The chief Soviet delegate to the Vienna meeting, Dr Kashlev, said that the legitimate interests of the neutral and nonaligned nations cannot be ignored in the concepts [as heard] of European security. There has been broad support for Poland's proposal for supplementing the mandate of the Stockholm Conference on Confidence and Security Building Measures and Disarmament with the right to consider the issue of reducing armed forces and conventional weapons on the entire European Continent. The participants in the conference were greatly impressed with the statement the Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev made during the visit to the USSR by the British prime minister, Margaret Thatcher. The Soviet leader said that armaments should be reduced to levels of reasonable sufficiency, that is to levels that suffice to fulfill defensive tasks alone. In the European house every apartment has [the] right to defend itself against burglars, but in a way that will not destroy a neighboring one.

MIKHEYEV REPORTS ON CSCE MEETING IN VIENNA

LD031404 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0830 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] The states participating in the CSCE in Europe are continuing their meeting in Vienna. Our correspondent, Viktor Mikheyev, reports:

[Mikheyev] At the Vienna meeting, at present, matters relating to trade and to economic and scientific-technical cooperation are being discussed. More than 40 diverse proposals have been put forward. The majority of them propose holding various sorts of conferences to work out specific measures on developing interstate economic ties. The Soviet Union, together with Bulgaria, Poland, and Czechoslovakia, considers it necessary to develop production cooperation on an international basis. The NATO bloc would like to restrict itself to exchanges of economic information and is opposed to recognizing economic deals on a compensation basis. The NATO-ites are talking, even at the Vienna meeting, about extending the lists of goods that may not be exported to socialist countries. The Western countries' aspiration to continue and even to step up the trade and economic war against the socialist countries is coming into conflict with the interests of a considerable sector of the business circles in Western countries in developing cooperation with the Soviet Union and other socialist countries. The Soviet delegation at the Vienna meeting proceeds from a position representing the interests of the European people and regards the development of the entire complex of economic ties and cooperation in Europe as one of the components of European security, for the sake of which, properly speaking, the Vienna forum in fact is operating.

KASHLEV BRIEFS JOURNALISTS ON VIENNA TALKS

LD141750 Moscow TASS in English 1727 GMT 14 Apr 87

["At Press Centre of USSR Foreign Ministry" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 14 TASS -- Socialist countries submitted to the European Conference in Vienna a number of proposals on various aspects of the consolidation of security in Europe, head of the Soviet delegation to the meeting, Ambassador Yuriy Kashlev said at a briefing in the press centre of the USSR Foreign Ministry. That Western countries have not submitted a single proposal on the subjects gives ground for concern, he said. We see in this the continuation of the line at the deformation of the European process, the intention to remove from it the military and political themes and to leave only human rights, emigration, and so on, as certain persons would like.

As concerns commercial and economic, scientific and technological, ecological and other matters, the situation at the Vienna meeting is normal. In these areas there is a basis for certain good decisions.

There is a great number of various proposals, perhaps more than 50 on human rights and humanitarian matters. There are proposals with such elements that can be accepted by all the parties. There are proposals so maximalistic as to present difficulty for the other side.

But the Soviet proposals to convene in Moscow a conference on the development of humanitarian cooperation remain in the focus. A number of countries have already expressed a positive attitude to this conference in Moscow.

Some countries, mainly from NATO, have not yet given answer.

The idea of creating in Europe a certain new mechanism of control over the exercise of human rights in various countries is advanced in the proposals of a number of Western countries. On the whole this proposal has some elements which deserve to be pondered on, but there are also such elements that are obviously propaganda gimmicks.

The new moment at this stage of the Vienna meeting, Yuriy Kashlev said, was that new consultations were started between the seven Warsaw Treaty countries and the 16 NATO countries. As is known, the Warsaw Treaty countries came out last year with the Budapest Address in which they proposed to start large-scale talks on the reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. The NATO countries have accepted these proposals with a large dely and the consultations have started now. They are quite interesting and useful. Serious differences remain, though. The aim of the socialist countries is a substantial, stage-by-stage reduction of armed forces and conventional armaments in Europe, but the NATO side does not talk of reductions as yet. It talks about the elimination of "disbalance" and not necessarily through reductions, but maybe through build-up. Another discrepancy in the views is that the socialist countries hold that these new talks on conventional armaments and armed forces from the Atlantics to the Urals must be conducted by all the 35 countries participating in the European process. Meanwhile, NATO holds that they should be conducted only by representatives of the two blocs. So far the sake of speeding up we have started consultations with them but we envisage that the talks will be conducted among 35 countries, not between the blocs.

SOVIET JOURNALISTS, SCHOLAR DISCUSS ASIA, PACIFIC

PM201310 [Editorial Report] Moscow LITERATURNAYA GAZETA in Russian 18 March 1987 carries on pages 9 and 14 a 4,000-word "Dialogue" between Georgiy Kim, corresponding member of the USSR Academy of Sciences, and Igor Belyayev, LITERATURNAYA GAZETA political observer, under the heading "Do Not Open a 'Second Front' of World Catastrophe," concerning the situation in Asia and the Pacific.

The participants begin by discussing Asia and the Pacific region in the context of the "system of comprehensive international security," as defined by M.S. Gorbachev in his Vladivostok speech. Kim points to negative phenomena such as the involvement of certain Asian countries in a military-strategic alliance with the United States," referring to the presence of "more than 1,000 units of American nuclear ammunition in South Korea" and the "militarization of Japan," and this leads into a discussion of the American military presence in Asia, the Pacific, and the Indian Ocean.

Kim expresses the view that "Soviet-Japanese problems could best be discussed and resolved within the framework of an unhindered Moscow-Tokyo dialogue," while Belyayev observes that "Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone, in preparing for the meeting with the Soviet leader, is hurrying to consolidate relations with the United States, China, and South Korea." Kim goes on to note the U.S. opposition to the Soviet proposal on "substantially lowering the level of naval activity in all the world's oceans," and Belyayev points out that "the ASEAN countries' interest in the idea of a nuclear-free zone" in the Pacific worries the United States. They note with approval the growing awareness of the "real danger of nuclear catastrophe" among Asian countries, and mention that Japan, South Korea, Pakistan, and Israel are among the countries close to creating their own nuclear weapons.

They then move on to questions of economic cooperation. Discussing the "fruitful idea" of joint business enterprises, Kim notes: "Its implementation will require bold preparatory work and, of course, large-scale information work, which we are not yet accustomed to. On the one hand, our experts in the development of Siberia and the Far East must determine as quickly as possible in which spheres joint enterprises must, can, and should be set up. On the other hand, our future partners really need exhaustive, well oriented economic information." They note that Japan has an "objective interest" in Soviet-Japanese economic cooperation, although there is some opposition there; the discussion then concludes as follows:

"[Kim] Well, let Japan's business circles think about it and react to the proposals made in Vladivostok. Meanwhile we are focusing our attention on Soviet-Chinese economic cooperation. The resumption of economic ties and trade between our countries is encouraging. Prospects for the future are good. According to the calculations of Chinese economists, the volume of Chinese-Soviet trade could reach $20 billion in 1986-1990. Probably there are no politicians in China today who are opposed to cooperation between our countries. It appears that it is a question of all possible forms of cooperation, including border cooperation, in particular along the Amur River, so that this great river plays a unifying role in our countries' life. I think a similarly positive role will be played by the construction of a railroad linking the Xinjiang-Uigur Autonomous Region with Kazakhstan. The Soviet Government is preparing a positive response on assistance in the construction of this railroad. Finally, culture, science, and education could become spheres of active Soviet-Chinese cooperation.

"[Belyayev] The main thing now is that there are tangible signs of an improvement in Soviet-Chinese political relations, and encouraging signs, at that. In early September, one of the Chinese leaders, Deng Xiaoping, stated that as soon as the Soviet Union takes a decisive step in the direction of a settlement of the Cambodia problem (he believes that 'Vietnamese aggression' is taking place in Cambodia), 'I will be ready to meet with Gorbachev.' This means that the other obstacles in the path of an improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations also can be eliminated. The first is the tension on the border between the PRC and the Soviet Union. M.S. Gorbachev has announced the withdrawal of a significant proportion of the Soviet troops from Mongolia, and there is a real possibility of a lowering of the level of numerical strength of the troops facing each other along the entire length of our borders. There is another political decision which inspires optimism. I mean the talks on border issues.

"The second obstacle usually spoken of in Beijing is the Soviet Union's military presence in Afghanistan. Deng Xiaoping's statement indicates that in this respect, too, the Chinese side perhaps is demonstrating a readiness for dialogue, perhaps in connection with the political decision on the withdrawal of the limited Soviet troop contingent which was sent into the neighboring country at the request of its legitimate government."

"[Kim] By all appearances, Beijing has an increasing expectation of new changes for the better in Soviet-Chinese relations. As in the case of trade and economic cooperation, the shift already taking place in political relations is advantageous to both sides. Is not this trend demonstrated by the recent visit to the PRC by N.V. Talyzin, chairman of the USSR Gosplan, by the clear progress in the drawing up of a joint Soviet-Chinese project in the Amur River basin, and, lastly, by the Soviet Union's readiness to take the view that the once disputed Amur border should pass along the main channel of that river? Agreements could emerge in the future on a gradual reduction in the numbers of armed forces on the USSR-PRC border, as well as progress in other important questions of Soviet-Chinese relations, and, of course, a further expansion of economic, scientific, and cultural cooperation.

"[Belyayev] There has been a reaction to what has already been achieved in Soviet-Chinese relations. I have before me the opinion of the CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR: As long as Beijing takes no steps that could be harmful to American-Chinese relations, 'a reasonable U.S. reaction to the improvement in Soviet-Chinese relations will be to maintain vigilance, but not to panic.' What did Washington do? Immediately sent C. Weinberger to Beijing. Is not that a sign of very real panic? I would like to stress that our aim is to improve Soviet-Chinese relations without detriment to anyone else. We simply want these relations to return to their natural, normal footing.

"[Kim] On a number of key issues of international relations, the PRC's and the Soviet Union's positions virtually coincide. We and China have expressed an interest in the further relaxation of the international situation and the lowering of the level of confrontation. Our views on the reduction of nuclear strategic forces coincide with those of the PRC. China and the Soviet Union have pledged not to be the first to use nuclear weapons and come out in favor of ending the arms race and against the militarization of space.

"[Belyayev] Secretary of State G. Shultz has just been to the PRC. It takes no lengthy commentary to demonstrate the nature of the tasks he was tackling in Beijing, where the guest met with the Chinese leadership. It is far more interesting and significant to stress that his interlocutors told him in a manner that was mild in form but very firm in content: China was and is a socialist state, and it does not regard the advantages of capitalism as a question for discussion in relation to the country's future; of course PRC-U.S. ties will develop, but not to such an extent as to call into question the socialist nature of China, with, naturally, specifically Chinese features; Taiwan remains the 'most urgent question' for China, and contrary to Washington's hopes, Beijing does not forget it, and the United States will have to beware of imposing its own policy of recognizing 'two Chinas' on other countries.

"For me, the most important thing in the course of the Chinese-American talks was the confirmation that the PRC's foreign policy remains unshakably independent, and this was demonstrated in practice by the Chinese-American differences on a number of very important international problems. When the state of Chinese-Soviet relations was discussed, it was striking that the PRC is expanding the range of areas in which they are developing successfully. This time border problems were added to the list. This means that 'possibilities' for improving our relations are widening. Of course, Afghanistan and Cambodia remain, but it seems to me that time is on the side of their being less and less of a worry to Beijing and Moscow. The PRC demonstrated to G. Shultz that it is concerned about the growing militarization of Japan and the stepping up of American-South Korean military ties. As if as a counterweight to this, the PRC announced the ending of nuclear tests in the atmosphere (to the annoyance of France) and adhered to the treaty on a Nuclear-Free Zone in the South Pacific. Here is an example of the ideas of Vladivostok already taking material form.

"Lastly, in the course of G. Shultz' talks in Beijing, a more concrete assessment of the prospects for improving Soviet-Chinese relations was heard. We should give serious thought to the reasons for this view.

"The further improvement of Soviet-Chinese relations, like the resolution of questions of the security of Asian and Pacific countries, requires time. Perhaps much time. Let us not be in a hurry. Either to make predictions, or to make assessments."

SHEVARDNADZE RECEIVES RED CROSS OFFICIALS

LD031140 Moscow TASS in English 1107 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 3 TASS -- Eduard Shevardnadze, a member of the Politburo of the CPSU Central Committee and minister of foreign affairs of the USSR, today received a delegation of the International Red Cross Committee [IRCC] led by IRCC President Alexander Hay, paying a visit to Moscow at the invitation of the Executive Committee of the Red Cross and Red Crescent Societies of the USSR. The Soviet foreign minister and the visitors discussed in a friendly atmosphere the contribution of the International Red Cross to peace efforts and cooperation among states, and also Red Cross activities.

PLANNING FOR WOMEN'S CONGRESS; ARBATOV TO ATTEND

LD092339 Moscow TASS in English 1611 GMT 9 Mar 87

[Text] Moscow April 9 TASS -- The Soviet committee to prepare for the World Women's Congress held its first session in Moscow today. The World Women's forum will be held in the Soviet capital on June 23-27 under the motto: "By the year 2000 without nuclear arms. For peace, equality and development."

Zoya Pukhova, who heads the Soviet Women's Committee, was elected chairman of the Soviet preparatory committee. On the committee are Valentina Tereshkova, first woman Cosmonaut, Soviet scientists and public figures of prominence Georgiy Arbatov, Viktor Volskiy, Anatoliy Gromyko, celebrated ballerina Galina Ulyanova, famous singer Yelena Obraztsova, leaders and representatives of the public, anti-war and youth organizations.

Zoya Pukhova made a report on progress in preparations for the World Congress. She said that more than 2,000 delegates and guests are expected to arrive in Moscow.

It has been learnt that large delegations will arrive from India, the United States, Canada, Finland, West Germany and other countries. Personal invitations were sent to renowned scientists, cultural personalities, trade unionists and religious workers. Pukhova emphasized a broad and open nature of the forthcoming forum.

The congress will open in the Kremlin Palace of Congresses. Discussions and dialogues will be held at plenary sessions, in eight commissions, at three centres and at numerous meetings. The delegates and guests will be provided every opportunity to be introduced to Moscow and Muscovites, the sights and cultural centres of the capital. They will be invited to tour Soviet republics.

A regular congress of the Women's International Democratic Federation (WIDF) will be held upon the completion of the world forum.

REPORTAGE ON SHULTZ VISIT TO MOSCOW, TALKS

Gerasimov on Visit

LD130949 Prague Domestic Service in Czech 2230 GMT 12 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow -- The visit by U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz, whose talks with Soviet Foreign Minister Eduard Shevardnadze are to open on Monday, is anticipated with interest in the Soviet Union. Shultz made a stopover in Finland today en route to the Soviet Union.

According to a U.S. State Department spokesman, Shultz is prepared to negotiate in the Soviet Union on the new disarmament proposals put forward by Mikhail Gorbachev in Prague. According to a White House announcement, Shultz is to hand over a personal letter from President Ronald Reagan to Mikhail Gorbachev concerning the disarmament problem. Reagan has so far voiced his satisfaction with the new Soviet proposal but has insisted at the same time on the so-called Strategic Defense Initiative, which aims to shift the arms race into space. In this connection our correspondent Stefan Babiak asked Soviet Foreign Ministry spokesman Gennadiy Gerasimov how he assessed the prospects for reaching an agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe.

[Begin recording] [Gerasimov, here and subsequently in Russian with superimposed translation] The prospect will be apparent when Shultz opens talks with us. We shall then see what he has brought to Moscow with him. The Americans themselves have written a great deal about the coming visit and they have been making certain forecasts in connection with it. Shortly before the visit, however, they unleashed a wave of spy mania to spoil the atmosphere before the talks. You know our reply to this campaign showed the Americans that it is precisely they who have been eavesdropping on Soviet offices in New York, Washington and San Francisco. So, it is inappropriate for them to claim innocence.

That is not an issue. The real issue is the fact that it has become some kind of rule of late that when there are certain possibilities for progress, for a certain improvement or for talks, which offer hopes for reaching a result with the Soviet Union, some obstacles immediately appear. For instance, when a summit meeting was held in Geneva there was Weinberger's letter to the Presidet calling on him not to accede to any agreement. When Eduard Shevardnadze and George Shultz, our respective foreign ministers, held a meeting in New York during the 41st UN General Assembly session, the Daniloff problem was raised. Now it is spy mania, and so we see in the United States a struggle between those forces who desire a dialogue with the Soviet Union, who are represented by Shultz himself, and other forces which are against.

Shultz is vacillating and is uncertain. He said before embarking on his journey that it will be very difficult for him to conduct negotiations, and that he will not find facilites where he would be able to discuss matters with his advisors because there are listening devices everywhere. This is simply a disreputable game which shows that in the U.S. Administration itself there are many people who do not want any agreement with the Soviet Union. As far as we are concerned, we are prepred for the talks and we have been preparing ourselves with all seriousness.

[Babiak] How can the West European states contribute to resolving the question of medium-range missiles in Europe?

[Gerasimov] West European states have to voice their clear stand on this issue. I would say that Hans-Dietrich Genscher, the West German foreign minister, was sufficiently clear when he stated that the missiles should be removed.

With regard to England, it would appear that it is in favor but at the same time it has a lot of excuses. France is standing aside and thinks that it does not concern it, so there is a paradox there. When the Americans brought the missiles into Europe they said that this was on the basis of NATO's so-called two-track decision. This decision was based on the need to eliminate missiles. If, however, the Soviet missiles continued to be placed in Europe, it would be necessdary to bring in U.S. missiles. The Soviet Union is now ready to eliminate its missiles. This means that if this two-track decision taken by NATO were implemented it would be necessary to agree to the elimination of the U.S. Pershing and cruise missiles.

At the same time I observe what one could term the Dr Strangelove syndrome. I have in mind Stanley Kubrick's film in which Dr Strangelove ceased to be afraid and fell in love with the bomb. Likewise, certain Europeans and above all British Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, have fallen in love with the bomb and hold the view that nuclear weapons are totally essential for the preservation of peace in Europe. So it would appear today that the NATO two-track decision was not meant sincerely and that neither the Americans nor its transatlantic allies have ever intended to agree with the zero option, with the elimination of nuclear missiles from the European Continent. We shall see how events will unfold further. [end recording]

U.S. 'Marring' Atmosphere

LD131606 Moscow TASS in English 1544 13 Apr 87

["Who is Marring the Atmosphere" -- TASS headline]

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- Follows commentary by Askold Biryukov, TASS political news analyst:

Claims can be heard in Washington that Moscow is doing its utmost to mar the atmosphere of Soviet-American talks, with the participation of U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz. What are these claims based on? The truth is that they are totally unfounded. But what is then their underlying reason? The point is that each time that prospects appear in the international arena of any agreements between the USSR and the USA, when the Pentagon or the U.S. espionage department set out to extort new appropriations for their subversive activities against peace on earth, they in Washington cook up a fresh cock-and-bull story of the type they dished there on the eve of the U.S. state secretary's visit to Moscow.

Therefore, if we try to find out, who mars the prospect of talks, we will inevitably draw the conclusion that this is done by them in Washington. Thus THE NEW YORK TIMES notes that the great expectations for a new turn for the better, for an improvement of Soviet-U.S. relations in connection with the U.S. secretary's visit to Moscow were shattered this week by the outcry raised in Washington over the so-called violations of the security regime at the U.S. Embassy in Moscow and far-reaching differences among the Reagan administration on issues, which George Shultz is to discuss with the Soviet foreign minister. Another article in the newspaper points out that a defeat in most of his disputes with the proponents of a tougher policy from the U.S. Defense Department. The question of the freedom of manoeuvre George Shultz is going to have, remains, as they say, open, the newspaper notes.

Some people at the Pentagon demanded that Shultz be given the tough instructions for the talks prepared in advance, that he be not allowed to deviate from them and react to the proposals of the Russians in some way or another.

Hasn't the fresh spy-scare campaign whipped up, as if following an order, both in the USA itself and in some of Washington's allied countries, been really motivated by the Pentagon's concerns of this kind? Why, for example, should they have started talking about the pet "children" of Caspar Weinberger, the Pentagon chief, the U.S. Marines standing guard of the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, who, as is alleged, have been seduced by Russian "sirens"? Since it is known how these young loafers behaved themselves during their stay in the Soviet Union. None of their "dashing adventures" in Moscow ended without drunken brawls and similar "deeds". This is the way they always behaved themselves, but why should they in Washington display such touching concern about them precisely now. Well, it must be believed that in the first place they at the Weinberger department have found a good pretext for settling their old scores with the U.S. State Department, and hope that this pretext would help, as the above said newspaper mentioned, to shatter prospects for an improvement of Soviet-American relations. And at last, as far the third pretext is concerned: ...it remains so far not quite clear.

Then who is marring the atmosphere?

Shultz Arrives

LD130717 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 0700 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] U.S. Secretary of State Shultz arrived in Moscow today on an official visit at the invitation of the Soviet Government. He was met at the airport by Comrade Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Comrade Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States; and other officials. Among those at the airport was the U.S. ambassador to the USSR, Jack Matlock.

Talks With Ryzhkov

PM150957 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition p 3

[TASS Report: "Talk in Kremlin"]

[Text] Nikolay Ryzhkov, chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers, received U.S. Secretary of State George Shultz on 14 April.

During their talks, which passed in a businesslike atmosphere, they examined some fundamental issues of the Soviet-American relationship, the positions of the two countries in international economic relations, and prospects for trade and economic cooperation between the USSR and the United States.

Pointing to the primary significance of the issues of ensuring security, stopping the arms race and bringing about disarmament to Soviet-U.S. relations, Nikolay Ryzhkov stressed that at this crucial moment in the development of the international situation it was essential to use every opportunity for solving those overriding issues.

Achieving relevant accords between the two countries on a mutually acceptable basis would be of high significance to strengthening trust between them and thus create felicitous prerequisite conditions for progress in other matters of Soviet-American relations.

While recognizing the need for settling the fundamental security problems and for greater trust in each other's policy, George Shultz made at the same time the development of positive trends in that field dependent on the meeting of a number of conditions by the Soviet side.

In that connection his attention was drawn to the fact that building confidence as a factor promoting success in international affairs may be a result of efforts not by one, but by both sides, and the Soviet Union is doing everything in its power for the attainment of that aim, and has every ground to hope for reciprocity.

In an exchange of views on prospects for Soviet-American trade and economic cooperation both sides noted that there are the necessary objective prerequisites for the development of this cooperation. They are the large-scale economic and intellectual potential of both countries, the capacity of their home markets, the deep changes taking place in the Soviet economy, including in the management of foreign economic activities, and the potentialities in that connection in the use of new forms of business relations -- industrial co-production and joint enterprises.

At the same time, as Nikolay Ryzhkov noted, the state of political relations is of determining importance for Soviet-American business ties and exchanges. Political relations are now burdened by the confrontational approach of the U.S. side and its attempts to achieve unilateral benefit in the solution of topical problems. The Soviet Union is calling for broad international cooperation of countries with different social systems and is prepared to develop it on a basis of mutual advantage and stability also with the United States. Removal of artificial obstacles and discriminatory restrictions by the U.S. Administration is, naturally, needed for this. The Soviet Union wants the world economy to experience no destructive influence from any side. It is for the establishment of a new world economic order that would guarantee equal economic security to all countries. This is one of the composite parts of the fundamentals of the all-embracing system of international security advanced at the 27th CPSU Congress. The new thinking should be asserted also in the commercial and economic sphere.

George Shultz came out in favor of joint efforts with a view to creating a political atmosphere that would be conducive to the interaction of the Soviet and American economies.

Nikolay Ryzhkov expounded the importance and meaning of the restructuring taking place in the Soviet Union and informed George Shultz about the prospects being opened before Soviet society by that deep-running political, socioeconomic and intellectual process. It is a case of revealing the entire potential of the socialist system through the democratization of all aspects of public life.

The Soviet side emphasized the organic interconnection between the creative aims of restructuring and the peace-loving foreign policy pursued by the Soviet Union.

Both sides expressed the view that a businesslike comparison of the points of view could promote progress in resolving issues of mutual interest.

The meeting was attended on the Soviet side by Boris Aristov, minister of foreign trade of the U.S.S.R., Aleksandr Bessmertnykh, deputy minister of foreign affairs of the U.S.S.R. Yuriy Dubinin, ambassador of the U.S.S.R. to the U.S.; and on the American side by Jack F. Matlock, ambassador of the U.S. to the U.S.S.R., and Rozanne Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state.

Meets Shevardnadze

LD131428 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1303 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 13 April (TASS) -- Talks began today in Moscow between Eduard Shevardnadze, USSR minister of foreign affairs and member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo, and George Shultz, U.S. secretary of state. On the agenda is a discussion of the issues which make up the object of USSR-U.S. talks on nuclear and space weapons. Specifically, prospects for working out an agreement between the USSR and the United States on eliminating medium-range nuclear missiles in Europe are being examined. The sides are exchanging opinions on a wide range of security problems and other key aspects of world policies and USSR-U.S. bilateral relations. [In its Second Edition of 14 April PRAVDA on page 4 carries a report on the talks and here adds: "including humanitarian issues and the working conditions for their embassies and diplomatic missions on each other's territory."]

Taking part in the talks are, on the Soviet side, A.A. Bessmertnykh, USSR deputy minister of foreign affairs; Yu.V. Dubinin, USSR ambassador to the United States, V.P. Karpov, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs Directorate for Arms Limitation and Disarmament; A.A. Obukhov, charge d'affaires; S.P. Tarasenko, aid to the USSR minister of foreign affairs; V.A. Mikolchak, head of the USSR Ministry of Foreign Affairs United States and Canada Department. On the U.S. side are Jack Matlock, U.S. ambassador to the USSR; P. Nitze, special advisor to the President and the U.S. secretary of state; R. Ridgway, U.S. assistant secretary of state; R. Perle, assistant secretary of defense; K. Adelman, director of the Arms Control and Disarmament Agency; R. Linhard, member of the U.S. National Security Council; and T. Simons, deputy assistant secretary of state.

On the same day, E.A. Shevardnadze held a luncheon [zavtrak] in honor of George Shultz and those accompanyaing him, in which A.F. Dobrynin, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; V.M. Kamentsev, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers' B.I. Aristov, USSR minister of foreign trade; G.I. Marchuk, president of the USSR Academy of Sciences; V.V. Tereshkova, chairman of the Presidium of SOD (Union of Friendship Societies); participants in the talks from the Soviet and the American sides; and other officials took part.

Further Details

PM150925 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition p 5

[TASS Report: "Continuation of Soviet-U.S. Talks"]

[Text] On 14 April at the talks between E.A. Shevardnadze and G. Shultz the exchange of views was continued on key issues of world politics and problems of security with account of the earlier conversation between Mikhail Gorbachev and the U.S. secretary of state. In keeping with the agreed agenda, the sides discussed the situation in individual regions.

The Soviet side emphasized the need for encouraging the tendencies that have made themselves felt and that favor the political settlement of a number of acute international conflict situations and at least for showing restraint and respect for the legitimate interests of other states and peoples.

The attention of the U.S. secretary of state was specifically attracted to the dangerous consequences of the U.S. policy of aggravating the situation in Central America. The U.S. Administration should display a responsible approach, not block the efforts by the states of the region to find a decision acceptable to all sides within the framework of the Contadora process. In that connection the Soviet side expressed support for the Nicaraguan Government's proposals on a resumption of a direct dialogue with the United States.

Views have been exchanged on the situation in the Middle East, around Afghanistan and in some other regions of the world.

The state in individual fields of bilateral Soviet-American relations has been examined.

The results have been examined of the discussions at the special working groups of experts set up for the time of the talks, who examined some aspects of the security problems and some other problems of mutual interest.

The talks are continuing.

GORBACHEV RECEIVES SHULTZ, MAKES NEW ARMS PROPOSAL

PM151045 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 15 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1, 3

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Reception of George Shultz"]

[Text] Mikhail Gorbachev received in the Kremlin 14 April George Shultz who is having substantive negotiations with Nikolay Ryzhkov and Eduard Shevardnadze. The visit of the U.S. secretary of state to the USSR is taking place at a crucial juncture in the life of both states and is of special significiance in connection with the new foreign policy initiatives of the Soviet leadership.

George Shultz has been received in the Soviet Union in the spirit of new thinking, considering the role the United States is playing and can play in world politics, and also the accumulated experience of mutual relations, contacts, and dialogue with the U.S. Administration, including summits.

George Shultz handed over to Mikhail Gorbachev a personal message from President Ronald Reagan.

A frank, principled conversation was held, marked by the desire to look seriously for decisions on key questions of international security. Greater understanding of each other's positions showed up in the course of a thorough exchange of opinions.

Over 2 years we took many steps to create a new atmosphere in the relations between the two countries, gave new chances for mutual understanding and accords, said Mikhail Gorbachev.

No previous administration had such chances. Yet we have not seen on the part of the United States the wish to take advantage of them to improve bilateral relations and the international situation. Each of our steps met with attempts at complicating or even simply foiling the effort. At the very best, they were dragging feet on the matter, pending our new steps. The erroneous calculation persists until now that the Soviet Union needs detente and disarmament more than the West. [paragraph continues]

Judging by deeds rather than by separate statements, there is an impression that the U.S. Administration behaves as if nothing has happened in the Soviet Union over these 2 years and that it has done nothing to improve the international situation.

George Shultz has not agreed with that appraisal. Yet the very course of the conversation, which centered on disarmament issues, has borne out that the U.S. leadership is practically unprepared to act vigorously, to go its part of the way.

Mikhail Gorbachev asked the candid question: What has George Shultz brought along? Is the U.S. Administration prepared to really do something in the remaining time? Our proposal on medium-range missiles is an attempt at creating both for the U.S. Administration and for ourselves better conditions for making a big step, perhaps, the most difficult one, but a step that would start the real process of putting an end to the nuclear arms race and a cut in nuclear weapons.

George Shultz expressed consent with the Reykjavik formula for a settlement on medium-range missiles, while expressing a number of reservations in connection with our proposal on operational and tactical missiles (with a range of from 500 to 1,000 kilometres), which we have put forward precisely in order to take into account Western Europe's concern and facilitate a settlement on medium-range missiles.

Mikhail Gorbachev expressed the readiness to record in an agreement on medium-range missiles the Soviet Union's obligation to completely eliminate its operational and tactical missiles in Europe within a relatively short and clearly defined time frame. Nevertheless, George Shultz insisted on the United States' right to create such weapons and deploy them in the amounts approximately equal to those that the USSR will have after the elimination of operational and tactical missiles removed from Czechoslovakia and the GDR. This has caused puzzlement: It turns out that while the USSR will be unilaterally eliminating its missiles of this type, when it firmly proclaims to the whole world its obligation to do so, for instance, within a year, the United States will be arming itself with such missiles. This would contradict the very essence of the process of disarmament.

It followed from George Shultz's explanations that the U.S. Administration, together with its allies in NATO, is not prepared to reach zero in the question of operational and tactical missiles, that they have no final stand on the matter.

We have told you everything. We have probably told you even more than you expected, Mikhail Gorbachev said. We are going further than was stated in Prague: We are also prepared to eliminate battlefield tactical missiles. What are you afraid of? We support a reliable agreement with the most stringent and all-embracing control. If the process of the elimination of nuclear arms is really started, we shall be holding the most stringent stand in the question of control, we shall be demanding verification and inspection everywhere: on the sites of missiles' dismantling, on the sites of their elimination, at ranges and military bases, including those in third countries, at depots and plants, whether private or state-owned.

Taking account of the new ideas expressed during the conversation, Mikhail Gorbachev agreed that there existed a need for the United States and their allies to think all that over. However, it is important to realize that it is absurd to demand a buildup when the Soviet Union starts unilaterally the elimination of its shorter-range missiles -- an entire class of nuclear weapons.

The issue of strategic nuclear armaments was discussed in detail. The examination of that problem revealed that the United States was departing from what they agreed to in Reykjavik, namely -- from the readiness to reduce the entire triad of strategic armaments by 50 percent. Back then the stumbling block was SDI. And now it turns out that, apart from SDI, there once again appeared as complicating elements "levels", "sub-levels" and other pretexts that, it seems, were discarded in Reykjavik.

Deviations from the Reykjavik position are also evident considering the fact that at present the United States is planning the realization of an agreement on strategic offensive armaments over a period of 7, not 5 years, just as is the case with the commitment not to break out of the ABM Treaty over a period of 7 years, not 10 years.

Mikhail Gorbachev brought into the fore the question of observing that treaty. Assurances that work under SDI allegedly is not fraught with the threat of breach of that treaty are unacceptable.

We, Mikhail Gorbachev stated, will never recognize a transfer of the arms race to space as something natural. The very idea of SDI is harmful. If the U.S. begins to deploy ABM systems in space there will be no agreement of any kind on strategic offensive armaments. If you force us, the response to SDI on our party will be asymetrical, it will not necessarily come from space and will be far less expensive. However, a very dangerous situation will emerge as a result. And there can be no trust of any kind of each other -- neither on our nor your part. Is it possible that politicians shouldering very heavy responsibilities can associate themselves with such a prospect -- destabilizing the entire system of security and doing so precisely at the time when there exists a realistic possibility for tackling the issue of nuclear weapons?

We take into consideration the fact that the U.S. Administration associated itself with SDI. Seeking a solution and not wishing to frustrate the process of the talks on nuclear disarmament, we are prepared to look for the way out in this area, too. We agree to research in ABM systems but only in the laboratory. It was explained to the interlocutor for the first time what is meant in the Soviet Union by this, namely, research work on the ground -- in institutes, at proving grounds, at plants. Let experts of the two countries take their time, ponder the subject and agree on the list of devices that would not be allowed to be put into space in the course of this research. This is the road to the solution. As you see, we look for compromise. We are making "the last efforts", so to say, Mikhail Gorbachev continued.

As to the nuclear tests, the Soviet Union's firm resolve to press for their complete ban in the course of the full scale negotiations has been confirmed. To get matters off the ground, the Soviet Union is prepared to work out jointly a formula that would make it possible to ratify the 1974 and 1976 agreements, to come to terms on a considerable lessening of the yield and number of explosions.

Mikhail Gorbachev proposed to work out "key provisions" about strategic offensive arms, ABM systems, and nuclear tests. Alongside the signing of an agreement on medium-range missiles, they could become the subject of arrangement at the summit level and the basis on which legally binding agreements between the USSR and the United States could be drafted. I am ready to meet the President of the United States in order to reach agreement on these "key provisions" and conclude a treaty on medium-range missiles, Mikhail Gorbachev said.

Mikhail Gorbachev has urged the U.S. Administration to think over carefully all aspects of disarmament, which were touched upon at the talks in Moscow, and to have another look at the whole of the disarmament process. Even if there is not enough time to conclude any treaties, we could still lay the groundwork for them. Much work has been done in preparing for them, hence this political work should not be wasted.

Other questions were touched upon in brief, proceeding from the premise that they are being carefully discussed by the foreign ministers. Mikhail Gorbachev has rejected the attempts of George Shultz at holding grudges as regards "unlawful activities" vis-a-vis the U.S. Embassy in Moscow, and pointed to the material evidence produced to the Americans of the CIA's blatant actions vis-a-vis the Soviet representatives and the Soviet Embassy in the United States. The present outbreak of a spy-scare in the United States is part of the practices that have already become a routine: whenever some progress towards an improvement of relations becomes evident, a fresh malicious anti-Soviet campaign is invented. As far as information about each other is concerned, that is precisely why there are embassies and other legitimate missions in the countries to have a good and full knowledge of each other. This introduces an element of stability, predictability and reducing the risk of ill-considered actions. Diverse and full information makes it possible to outline a truly realistic policy without doing damage to the other side.

The subject of "human rights", especially the right to emigrate has been touched upon. Everything that is lawful and humanitarian, Mikhail Gorbachev said, will be examined and settled positively. Generally speaking, we will work to ensure that those among us who are dissatisfied with their country become satisfied with it. I hope that you in the United States will also do something to make millions of your citizens better off.

As to actions bordering on interference in the internal affairs of other states, especially when undertaken at the level of high-ranking people, we reject them. They do nothing to resolve problems.

As to the regional conflicts, Mikhail Gorbachev emphasized, we get the impression that the U.S. views them as permanent room for maneuvering the level of confrontation, power politics, and anti-Soviet propaganda. If that is so our relations are doomed to very severe trials. We believe that regional conflicts should not be allowed to escalate into the policy of confrontation between the two systems, especially the USSR and the U.S.. We are not oversimplifying the situation in the developing world; a lot of serious problems have accumulated there. We are opposed to the breach and erosion of the ties between various regions of the world — ties that have taken shape historically. We are prepared to build relations on a realistic basis taking account of national interests. Not only the United States and the Soviet Union have national interests; a balance of interests should be sought, therefore, and this balance is changing in much the same way as the interests themselves are changing in the course of history.

We by no means favor disregarding the legitimate interests of the United States, but we do not agree when the world or some of its regions are looked upon as one's parental estate.

We are not inclined to pursue a pugnacious policy vis-a-vis the United States. We reject the vicious principle according to which, the worse it is for the Soviet Union the better it is for the United States and vice versa. It is necessary to overcome the old stereotypes. Our two countries' responsibility to the world is immense. Today's problems cannot be settled along the lines set in the Fulton speech by Churchill and the Truman Doctrine. We invite the United States to think over a restructuring of Soviet U.S. relations, to think how we should live further on, how to contribute to an improvement of the whole international situation. I am convinced that this is possible and necessary.

It is better to discuss things, to argue and engage in polemics than to make perfidious plans of mutual destruction. It is better yet to have a constructive dialogue designed for an outcome acceptable to all.

Taking part in the talks were Eduard Shevardnadze, Anatoliy Dobrynin, Sergey Arkhromeyev, Yuriy Dubinin, Jack Matlock, Paul Nitze, Roxanne Ridgway.

White House Reaction

LD151218 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1045 GMT 15 Apr 87

[From "The World Today" program presented by Igor Kudrin]

[Text] Hello comrades. The world press has a great deal to say about the reception by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev of the U.S. Secretary of State Shultz, noting the particular importance of the new foreign policy initiatives put forward by the Soviet Union.

THE NEW YORK TIMES emphasizes that Gorbachev had proposed to eliminate, together with the intermediate range missiles, all the tactical missiles in Europe. However, the paper notes, a highly placed White House official stated that the U.S. Administration has serious reservations about the elimination of nuclear tactical arms.

White House Deputy Press Secretary Daniel Howard described the proposals made by Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev during his talks with Shultz as interesting. Answering questions from journalists at the Santa Barbara ranch in California where President Reagan is resting, Howard announced that the United States is taking these proposals seriously. However, he also said that the United States must consult with its allies before giving an answer to the proposals.

FURTHER REPORTAGE ON GORBACHEV VISIT TO CSSR

PRAVDA on Visit to CKD, Opera

PM141100 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report: "The Creative Quest -- At the Service of Socialism: M.S. Gorbachev's Meetings with the Prague Working People"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr -- The technical standard of machine building is the basis for the modernization of all industry. This was the main idea in M.S. Gorbachev's conversations with working people at the CKD-Prague economic production association.

The general secretary's conversation with the workers began immediately when he entered the piston compressors assembly shop.

M.S. Gorbachev: I am very glad to be here at the plant. For me, in all my programs, the most important thing is always to meet with the working people, and, above all, the working class. If the workers' mood is good, all is well in the country. The main active participants in life in the socialist countries are the working people, and among the working people -- the working class.

Voices: Quite true. We agree with you.

The conversation continues in the shop.

V. Treytner [name as published], plant director: We deliver more than 20 percent of our output to the Soviet Union.

M.S. Gorbachev: I must say -- it is very important output. It is always necessary to keep an eye on the technical standard and quality of output. In many cases the technical standard of compressors determines the standard of technology. So you are producing crucial output. Tell me, do you have many complaints about quality from the Soviet Union?

V. Treytner: Fortunately, there are no complaints about quality. We test all the compressors on the test rigs.

M.S. Gorbachev: Excellent. Test rigs -- that's right. What about standards? What kind of requests do you receive? Are people in the Soviet Union satisfied with your standards?

V. Treytner: I think when we work to the very highest standards, we yield nothing similar to foreign models.

M.S. Gorbachev: Keep it that way. This is how it is now: If you lose the technical standards compared with world standards, you lose everything. We make very tough demands in this respect in our own country.

B. Milan, worker: We know, we read about it, and we support it!

A. Vodicka, worker: We can see for ourselves. What you are doing now is right!

M.S. Gorbachev: There can be no other way! Most important, we can do everything and find the necessary solutions rapidly. The working class does not want to be paid for poor quality output.

V. Treytner: We have a rule: If a worker does shoddy work, he has to pay for it materially.

M.S. Gorbachev: In the 1st quarter of the year, when we introduced state acceptance, when we introduced financial autonomy and the new machinery, things were difficut; especially state acceptance. It became clear all at once that where they are accustomed to a last-minute rush, where they fulfill half the month's plan in the last 10 days, it is bad, everything is bad. State acceptance made us change everything -- supply and organization. So things are not easy for us at the moment. But it is nice that the working class supports it. It cannot be any other way. I want to praise you for the quality of your output. You know how to work. That is good, very good. I know you plan to cooperate with a Kazan plant. Not only the bosses must go there, but the workers, too. But what would you like to say to me, comrades?

V. Pluc, worker: We like your policy, Mikhail Sergeyevich. We support you, we wish you success in the struggle for the cause of peace, so that people can work in peace.

M.S Gorbachev: You know, I think there will be difficulties. There will be complex problems. New problems. Yesterday Comrade Husak and I devoted the most attention during our talks to the following: how to unite our economies more closely, and under the conditions to scientific and technical progress. If we create a long-term program for joint work, this will give us, first, the opportunity to move confidently forward without falling behind world standards; second, it will ensure reliability in work, which also means in life and in income. We are restructuring and you are restructuring -- we in our way, you in light of your own specific features. There will be difficulties; there will be problems. There is no need to be afraid of that. We may even make some mistakes. It is necessary not to make mistakes in the big things. That is the main thing.

A frank, unconstrained conversation took place with a socialist labor team that has won the title of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship collective.

M.S. Gorbachev: Margaret Thatcher came to our country on a visit. Out of a population of 56 million, they have 3.5 million unemployed. Under socialism, we have become accustomed to many things. We have even been rather spoiled. But now, in my opinion, everyone has realized that it is necessary to think about how to progress more rapidly. We need more organization, discipline. Most important, we need a bit more of the new thinking. We need good hands. In our country we are on the move. The most important achievement in political terms, although there are weaknesses and errors, is the support of the working class. I think the people would no longer agree to live as they lived up to now.

Worker: That is true!

M.S. Gorbachev: I must say that since 1968, since those crisis years, you have done much thinking. After all, that did not just come from nowhere -- problems had accumulated in society. Some people in Czechoslovakia then announced that the working class is a conservative force. You see what kind of revolutionaries and innovators they were! It seems that the revolutionary force is comprised of writes and journalists, and the Communist Party is theworking class party and is apparently fit for nothing. Well, a great many other things were said, too: The economy must be put back into private hands, and so forth. [paragraph continues]

It was a difficult time — for you and for us. But you did much in that time, learning lessons. You have come a long way. Czechoslovakia today is a modern state in the world. It is one of the 10, if not the 5, most developed countries. That is to your credit. But you must progress again. You cannot stand still. You must progress all the time, or else problems will accumulate again. If you stop, they will overwhelm you. You have to take big steps. Comrade Husak and I agreed that we must move forward together, even more closely. Your plant is uniting with ours, and in science there is closer cooperation; and we have tremenduous opportunities. Do you want to fall behind?

Voice: Of course not!

M.S. Gorbachev: You see, nobody wants to. Laggards are never respected.

G. Husak, addressing the workers: Now, comrades, you know more than it says in the newspapers.

A worker: Thank you for that. Thank you for the frank discussion, from which, of course, you learn more than from the newspapers.

F. Tomasek, team leader: Our collective, Mikhail Sergeyevich, bears the title of Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship. The output produced for the Soviet Union is made in our team, too.

M.S. Gorbachev: You have begun to elect team leaders and foremen. You know, it is only in some places, where they want discipline and exactingness to decline, that they sometimes elect opportunists. As a rule, 99 percent of the time the best people are elected. Because everyone wants the work to progress. Why does a worker come to the plant? To chat? He comes to work. And how do you support your team leader, comrades?

Voices: We support him. He is a reliable, up-to-date person. He knows the job well.

M.S. Gorbachev: Thank you for your work. I will be frank: Your output has a good reputation. You have good hands and good knowledge. But all the same, output must improve. New technology requires new compressors. Moreover, I think you have problems in technology, science, and mechanization. The work must improve. The main thing is for us to understand each other. I think that understanding exists.

F. Tomasek: It is no use only talking about problems. You have to tackle them, and the people will do the work.

M.S. Gorbachev: True! At the moment it is hard for us under the conditions of state acceptance of output. But the people are doing much to improve its quality. They are not complaining, although at some plants they have lost 20-30 percent of their wages. But the workers' mood is: You should not get paid for poor quality output.

Worker: It is important, Mikhail Sergeyevich, that our words and deeds do not diverge.

M.S. Gorbachev: We have lost much precisely because words and deeds diverged. People said all the right things, but not enough got done. You are right: in the most practical terms and in political terms.

Worker: What should be the aim of efforts in the economy now, in your opinion?

M.S. Gorbachev: At the first stage, to make a breakthrough in scientific and technical progress. That will enable us to resolve major social questions, cultural questions, and questions of life. We value very highly your work in Czechoslovakia. But you, too, must progress. In the sixties you came to a standstill and ended up with a crisis for your pains. We came to a standstill in the seventies, and now we are on shaky ground. You cannot stop! The socialist system is humane and liberal. We often fail to use it as we should: We weaken and then we find we are lagging behind for our pains. Efforts are needed. That is why we need the restructuring, the acceleration. Since 1968, you have learned a lot and done much, but all the same, you must not stand still.

Worker: We are now in our 10th year with the title of team of socialist labor, and our 2d year with the title of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship collective.

M.S. Gorbachev: Back up that title. We are approaching the 70th anniversary of the Great October Socialist Revolution. Everything must always be confirmed in life -- positions, quality, titles, qualifications -- just as the posts we hold have to be confirmed through action.

The next conversation was with the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship team headed by CSSR Hero of Socialist Labor A. Mlady.

M.S. Gorbachev: I know, Comrade Mlady, that you are one of those who make a very great contribution to our common cause. I greet you. I greet you cordially on behalf of the workers, on behalf of all the Soviet people. A Russian, Soviet thank you for the work you are doing. Yesterday Comrade Husak and I discussed what must be done to progress more rapidly. There will be major, good changes. We agreed that we will make demands on all those on whom the rapid resolution of questions of joint activity depends. Well, you were the first to pave the way to cooperation. I think you are doing good work in the year of the 70th anniversary of the October Revolution, the spirit of proletarian solidarity. Thank you. Is there anything you want to tell me?

Worker: We are attentively following the restructuring process. This is no easy matter. But the Soviet working class can do anything. We wish the Soviet people and their leadership great successes.

A. Mlady: We want people in the Soviet Union always to be pleased with our output. We are in favor of strengthening friendship with the Soviet Union and expanding business contacts.

M.S. Gorbachev: We rely on you. We rely on the Soviet Union's workers and on Czechoslovakia's workers.

The general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee wrote in the book of A. Mlady's socialist labor team:

"I am very pleased to meet with a remarkable collective -- the Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship team under A. Mlady's leadership.

"Thank you, friends, for your contribution to our great cause -- the cause of the friendship of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR.

"I wish you and all the working people of socialist Czechoslovakia new labor deeds and remarkable achievements. You can be sure of our devotion to friendship and to the struggle for our common cause."

Immediately after the conversation, Antonin Mlady, CSSR Hero of Socialist Labor and member of the CPCZ Central Committee, gave an interview to TASS correspondents:

M.S. Gorbahcev's meetings with G. Husak and the CSSR working people in Prague, the noted worker said, undoubtedly will help us understand each other even better and determine reserves for the further development of cooperation. At our enterprise more than 1,000 workers and engineers belong to the plant organization of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Society. They set the tone in our work and monitor the quality of the output supplied to the USSR.

Then another meeting with workers.

M.S. Gorbachev: In the last 2 years, Comrade Husak and I have met 5 times now. We already have come to an understanding on many things. With us, I would say, everything is clear -- for today and for tomorrow. My talk with Comrade Husak yesterday confirmed this yet again. We are now in a period both in Czechoslovakia and in the Soviet Union when it is necessary to think about plans for the future, for each of our countries, and for each sector of the national economy to have good prospects. That was what our discussion was mainly devoted to. During these months of 1987 there will be much work -- at the level of governments and ministries, and, most important, at the level of enterprises which are concluding joint contracts. A vast, interesting program. I think it will help Czechoslovakia to advance confidently, and it will be to the benefit of the Soviet Union. That means that life will be better both in the Soviet Union and in Czechoslovakia. You see what the capitalists do. They exploit the slightest weakness that arises, the slightest difficulty in the socialist countries, to get their hands on them and start pressuring them and issuing orders. Czechoslovakia held its ground. I think we held our ground together. Your good mood is the main thing for our parties. After all, they were born in the workers' movement, and the main thing for them is the moad of the working class, the understanding of the working class, the support of the working class.

Voices: If we work honestly, there will be no problems.

M.S. Gorbachev: Right! Some people have begun to use socialism to work less and have less responsibility. Is a socialist state a state of idlers? Is that what we have fought for, what we endured so much for? The responsibility of present generations is to the generations which brought us to socialism. That responsibility is to continue the cause of socialism.

The meeting with working people came to an end. M.S. Gorbachev wrote in the book of honored visitors to the association:

"I am glad that during my short stay in the CSSR I was able to form a fuller impression of the glorious revolutionary and labor traditions of the leading detachment of Czechoslovak machine builders. The most important thing to take away from my conversations with you, dear friends, is an impression of the Czechoslovak working class' determination at the present crucial stage to channel their efforts, will, mind, and skill into the fullest use of the advantages of socialism.

"I would like to welcome the continued quest for new, more effective forms of cooperation with enterprises in the Soviet Union. I think it is along this path that the goals we set together of accelerating the introduction into practice of the achievements of scientific and technical progress will be achieved successfully. This is now and for the future a task of paramount importance.

"We wish you new achievements for the sake of the socialist motherland. Honor to your labor."

Saying farewell to the working people, M.S. Gorbachev said: I would like to present this symbolic figure -- a sculpture of a worker who is holding firmly in his hands a red banner and a star whose light shines over the whole world.

Today, meeting with the workers, I told them that we seek above all to ensure that the CPSU's policy is clear to and cherished by the working class and working people. If the workers do not accept this policy, such a policy is of no use. It is dead. Our parties, and I want to emphasize this, are aware of their responsibility to the working class, since they are above all working class parties.

To applause from those present, M.S. Gorbachev presented the sculpture of a worker.

On behalf of the plant collective, CSSR Hero of Socialist Labor F. Kubes addressed the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee. He said: "Mikhail Sergeyevich, we would like to present to you, as a souvenir of your visit to our association, a sculpture of a metallurgist worker -- as a token of political solidarity from the working class of the major industrial district, Prague-9. We wish you at least 100-percent success in the restructuring you have begun."

M.S. Gorbachev: Thank you very much for what you just said. I think the workers and all the working people of our country will hear about it.

Taking part in the conversations were V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; L. Strougal, member of the CPCz Central Committee Presidium and premier of the CSSR; and other Czechoslovak comrades.

In the evening, M.S. Gorbachev and his wife saw B. Smetana's opera "The Bartered Bride" at the National Theater. They were accompanied by G. Husak and other CSSR leaders.

M.S. Gorbachev and R.M. Gorbacheva wrote in the book of honored visitors:

"It gave us great pleasure to visit Prague's National Theater and experience the art of its remarkable artists. It is noble and patriotic that you are continuing and developing the brilliant, unique art of the Czech people and its historical role in strengthening national self-awareness and progress and democratic traditions. Czech musical and theatrical art has traveled far beyond the country's bounds and spiritually enriches other peoples.

"We wish you new creative successes in the renewal and development of the spiritual culture of the socialist society."

Gorbachev Visits Bratislava

PM140851 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 Second Edition pp 1-2

[TASS report under the general heading: "Common Aims, Single Course. M.S. Gorbachev's Stay in Slovakia"]

[Text] Bratislava, 11 Apr -- M.S. Gorbachev arrived in Bratislava from Prague today.

He is accompanied on the trip by G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the CSSR.

The state flags of the USSR and the CSSR were flying at the airport. The airport building carried welcoming banners.

The CPSU Central Committee general secretary, his wife, and G. Husak were met at the aircraft ramp by CPCZ Central Committee Presidium Member J. Lenart, first secretary of the Communist Party of Slovakia, and P. Colotka, premier of Slovakia, and by other leaders of the republic. Young Pioneers presented them with flowers.

V.A. Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, arrived with M.S. Gorbachev.

Working people's representatives cordially welcomed the Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders. Spring is late in Bratislava. It is windy and dull here. Turning to the assembled people, M.S. Gorbachev asked: Are you not frozen?

Voices: The weather is no obstacle for us. We greet you with open souls and warm hearts. We are very glad for this meeting.

M.S. Gorbachev: Today is a day off. Have we spoiled it for you?

Voices: No. On the contrary, we wish there were more such meetings!

M.S. Gorbachev: Did you hear my speech and Comrade Husak's yesterday? Do you agree with everything?

Voices: Of course. We listened very attentively. They were businesslike, constructive speeches.

M.S. Gorbachev: I see you are in a good mood. That is very important. You know, I have great impressions from the meetings in Prague with workers, young people, and veterans. I look at your faces and see the same thing as yesterday. This means there is the same mood throughout the country. This is very gratifying.

A voice: Mikhail Sergeyevich, have you been here before?

M.S. Gorbachev: I have been to Bratislava twice. I visited cooperatives and an agricultural exhibition in Nitra. My first visit came at a difficult time. Together with you we lived through that difficult time, and you came through it with dignity and honor. You courageously thought over what happened. You went through a stern school. There is no harder school than the school of life. You drew good conclusions. Now look how Czechoslovakia has advanced during this time, since 1968. And take the example of your Slovakia, or Bratislava!

I can say on behalf of all Soviet people that we are proud of friendship with the Czechoslovak people. Comrade Husak, Czechoslovakia's other leaders, and I have reached agreement on how we are to act in the future. We also will speak of this today with Comrade Lenart and the republic's leadership. I believe there are great opportunities for us to cooperate still better together, and we will make progress. You have done a great deal, but there are still quite a few problems, too. Life must not stop. Everything is in our hands. I pass on greetings to you from Soviet people along with their great wishes for the future. I want tomorrow to be still better for you. But, you know, that is a cunning wish. If you agree that tomorrow should be better, this means you must work better. No one will do anything for us.

Voices: Thank you. May the friendship of our parties and peoples strengthen! We are very pleased you have come.

M.S. Gorbachev: Thank you again for the meeting. All the very best to you. Pass on my greetings to your friends, relatives, and comrades.

The motorcade, accompanied by motorcycle outriders, headed from the airport for the city. Bratislava's inhabitants warmly greeted the Soviet and Czechoslovak leaders along the way.

There was a brief stop in Peace Square. Thousands of workers and employees, scientific and cultural figures, and peasants from the suburbs were gathered there. The people present there warmly applauded as the general secretary was handed the symbolic keys to the Slovak capital.

Addressing the inhabitants of Bratislava, M.S. Gorbachev said: First of all, hello. I am very pleased to see you in such a good mood. Yesterday Comrade Husak, the country's leadership, and I spoke about the chief thing. We did not find any problems over which we differ.

We said a particularly great deal about how we will cooperate in the future. It turned out that much can still be done. I think that after the official visit is over we will think everything over both in Moscow -- in the Central Committee and the government -- and in Prague -- in the Central Committee and the government. But it can be said in advance that we have great potential for still further expanding our cooperation in all spheres. Primarily, we discussed a great deal concerning the economy. We have an opportunity to unite our two economies well and to secure benefit for Czechoslovakia, for the Soviet Union, and for the world of socialism. This will mean a better life for working people.

We agreed to cooperate further along the lines of our parties, of working people's collectives, and of oblasts and republics. We advocate that our ties should be very broad; that you should travel more to us, and we to you; that people should know each other still better, know each other as brothers. We value our relations highly even now. They are cordial and sincere. They have stood the test, a good test, and not only during those difficult years connected with the war and postwar development. In the sixties we had to draw joint conclusions on the results of a certain period. We were always with you and lived through things with you. So, too, now that we are engaged on great, large-scale matters in our country, we feel that you are with us, we feel your support. During these days, both in Prague and here in Bratislava, during conversations, everyone has wished us success. This is good, comrades. This is our peoples' great gain. Let us strengthen this friendship; not just eulogize but strengthen it.

Thousands of people shouted: Friendship! Glory to the party of Lenin!

M.S. Gorbachev: This is my third visit to Bratislava. I like your city. I like Slovakia. You know how to work well. Czechoslovakia today is a developed, cultured state. But this does not mean that you must rest content on your laurels. I advise you against that, because we recently experienced such a thing, and now we must really apply ourselves. Comrade Husak and I spoke of this. What does living better mean? We all want cities and villages to be better, families to be in a good way, and everything to be good for veterans, for young people, and for children. This is all in our hands. Manna does not fall from heaven. This means we must work better and step up work. There is no other way. Let us work together and travel together. We have one, clear road. Thank you for the meeting!

There, too, in one of the Slovak capital's largest squares, profesional and amateur artists showed their art to the Soviet guest.

On the same day, M.S. Gorbachev visited the monument to the heroes of the Slovak National Uprising and laid a wreath with this inscription on the ribbon: "To the heroes of the Slovak national uprising -- a glorious page in the history of the struggle against fascism."

M.S. Gorbachev honored the memory of the uprising participants with a minute's silence.

"To the heroic Soviet Army servicemen who fell fightng for the Czechoslovak people's freedom and independence" -- this was the inscription on the ribbon of the wreath which the CPSU Central Committee general secretary laid at the monument to the liberating Soviet servicemen on Slavin Hill. He honored the heroes' memory with a minute's silence.

Honor guards were lined up and the two countries' national anthems played when the wreaths were laid.

On the same day, M.S. Gorbachev familiarized himself with the "Peace" unified agricultural cooperative named for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. He was accompanied by G. Husak, J. Lenart, and V.A. Medvedev.

This farm produces 463 kg of meat and 1,349 liters of milk per hectare of agricultural land. In recent years, high indicators in plant growing have been stably achieved there.

All the working people in the cooperative seemed to have gathered to meet the Soviet guest. They had traveled to Cifer -- the farm center -- from the nearby villages of Pac, Jarna, and others. Young men and women in Slovak national costume, veterans of the cooperative movement, production front-runners, and winners of the competition for the right to be called a collective of Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship warmly and fraternally greeted the CPSU Central Committee general secretary.

Addressing them, M.S. Gorbachev said: I am very pleased to visit your cooperative, not only because the rural life has been close to me in my life, but because now, too, when Comrade Husak and I tackle big politics -- both domestic and foreign policy -- a point such as food is at the forefront. If there's no food, there's no big politics. Therefore, you are working not somewhere out on the periphery, but in the main sphere. I looked at your indicators and decided: You do not disgrace the name of your cooperative -- "Peace" named for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship.

M.S. Gorbachev viewed an agricultural equipment exhibition. The machines produced by the cooperative attracted special attention.

M. Krajcovic, cooperative chairman: We have a shop that produces small batches of agricultural machinery. In cooperation with industry a comprehensive rationalization team manufactures precision seed drills, heavy disk cultivators for moldboardless soil tillage, and grinders for corn grain.

M.S. Gorbachev: Does this mean that people are employed all year round?

M. Krajcovic: Yes, and, it must be frankly stated, with great benefit to the farm. The shop makes a considerable profit for the cooperative by providing the republic's farms with machines which industry has not yet assimilated.

The cooperative chairman introduced progressive milkmaids.

M. Krajcovic: Mikhail Sergeyevich, they obtain an average of 5,000 kg of milk per cow.

M.S. Gorbachev: Do you have a club of 5,000 kg milkers?

M. Krajcovic: We have set up such a club, but we want it to become a club of 6,000 kg milkers.

After familiarizing himself with the farms, M.S. Gorbachev made an entry in the honored visitors' book:

"My visit to your cooperative leaves me with very favorable impressions. As your close friends, we are sincerely pleased with the high results of your labor, the restructuring of the countryside on a modern basis, the skillful use of science and agricultural techniques, and the new heights of agricultural production you are seeking to scale. We are particularly impressed by the careful, assiduous, and truly thrifty attitude to the land -- every people's greatest asset. There is something to study here.

"We wholeheartedly wish you further successes in the noble work of rural workers and wish every family happiness and prosperity."

To remind them of his visit to the cooperative, the general secretary presented its working people with a vase depicting the state flags of the USSR and the CSSR framed by folden ears of grain.

M.S. Gorbachev: We are very touched by this meeting, even if the weather is not very suitable for talking calmly. But even in such weather you have come in a good mood and, most importantly, spoken of your achievements. You have good achievements. All this is very touching for us. Thank you for the meeting, thank you for the good feelings, thank you for working in a collective which bears the name "Peace" named for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. You know how to work well. I think you also know how to rest well. I have heard such good songs today. What costumes, what products of folk artisans we have seen! Well, what does a person need? He needs peace, friendship, work, and friends; he needs children and friends living happily. You have all this, But all this must be preserved and become even better. We have spoken a great deal about this with your country's leadership during my visit. We have spoken of many things. And not only spoken. We have agreed on what to do next. We will do a lot more to ensure that our friendship becomes stronger, our countries become stronger, and our peoples live better and more happily. [paragraph continues]

We also will do everything to cooperate in foreign policy, cooperate in order to maintain peace. Thank you for everything. We wish you good achievements, good harvests, and happiness.

Voices: We wish you successes in your activity, Mikhail Sergeyevich. Cordial greetings to Soviet people.

"We will remember forever our meetings with M.S. Gorbachev," M. Krajcovic told TASS correspondents. "I want to point out that the conversations were of a businesslike, working nature. It was not hard to notice this even during the short stay on our farm. There was an interested discussion on questions concerning our independent production of agricultural equipment, on problems of the peasants' leisure, on organizing the training of young cadres, and on the construction of light storehouses. A peasant at once will determine how profound a person's knowledge of the land is, and if he loves the land, then, of course, he loves the people and will do everything for them to make them happy. Almost half the working people on our farm have secured the right to be a member of the Czechoslovak-Soviet Friendship Union. We are proud of this, but after the meeting with M.S. Gorbachev we are convinced that their numbers will grow and grow."

More on Bratislava Visit

LD0112126 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; video report by correspondents Korzin and Andreyev on Gorbachev walkabout in Bratislava -- recorded]

[Text] The motorcade, accompanied by an escort of honor, leaves the airport. [video shows limousine leaving airport] Once again, as in Prague, thousands of welcoming citizens line both sides of the road along the whole length of the motorcade's route. [video shows street lined with people] This is a meeting on Peace Square. Mikhail Sergeyevich is being presented with the symbolic keys to the city of Bratislava. [video shows Gorbachev being presented with city keys; Husak, Medvedev and Kalas Gorbachevs look on]

[Gorbachev] We have great opportunities for expanding our cooperation even more in all spheres. [video shows Gorbachev addressing crowd, surrounded by unidentified men] In the first instance we discussed a great deal that relates to the economy. This is very important. We have the possibility of effectively combining our two economies and obtaining gains for Czechoslovakia, for the Soviet Union, and for the socialist world. This also will take the shape of a better life and conditions for working people. We have agreed to carry on cooperation on the policies of our parties, on the policies of working people's collectives, on the policies of republics, oblasts, republics [as heard]. We advocate that our ties should be the broadest possible, that you should visit us more, that we visit you more, and that our people should know each other even better, fraternally. At the moment, we value our relations highly -- they are heartfelt, they are sincere, they have gone through a test -- they have gone through a good test. We have always been together with you, and we have suffered together with you, just as I felt that when we have now undertaken great, large-scale matters in our country, we feel that you are with us, we feel support from you. These last few days that I have been here, in Prague and here -- I already have had a conversation at the airport -- all the comrades wish us success. This is good, comrades. This is good, this is a great achievement by our peoples, and this friendship -- let us strengthen it! [applause] Not just extol it, but strengthen it! [crowd chants "friendship, friendship"]

Well, today's Czechoslovakia is a developed and clutured state, but this doesn't mean that you should already be settling down and resting on your laurels. I don't advise this, because we've gone through this recently, and now we have to make substantial increases. We have talked about this with Comrade Husak. Let us work together. We have one path, a clear path. [applause]

It turns out that there are so few of you, but what an orchestra! [video shows Gorbachev and wife in Peace Square listening to small group of violin players in national costume; as they finish their piece, Gorbachev addresses them] It's good music, folk songs. [words indistinct] This is very harmonious, Slavonic motifs, it's close. Thank you. [video shows Gorbachev shaking hands with the musicians, crowd applauding]

I am very pleased with this visit. We had very important talks on all issues of cooperation, and first and foremost cooperation in the field of the economy, in the field of politics, science, technology, culture. You know, it turns out that there is still a lot that can be done. [video shows band striking up, crowd applauding, Gorbachev waving, scene cuts to Grobachev addressing section of crowd off camera, Raisa Gorbacheva clutches a small flower which she then gives to a child in the crowd] Well, you know, at one point you stopped, and then it was difficult. At another point, we stopped, and now it's a little bit difficult for us. So, one must not stop. One has to move all the time at a broad firm pace.

Gorbachev Bratislava Lunch Speech

FM130929 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 Second Edition p 2

[TASS report under the general heading: "In an Atmosphere of Cordiality and fraternity"]

[Text] "Dear Comrade Husak,

"Comrades, friends,

"I am sincerely grateful to Comrade Lenart and to other leaders of Slovakia for hospitality and cordiality.

"I want to avail myself of the opportunity to cordially thank the people of Bratislava for the ardent welcome and for such a good and fine expression of the friendly sentiments they entertain toward the Soviet people, toward our country. We fully came to feel this on the streets of your city.

"The visit to the memorial to the Soviet servicemen, who had fallen in the struggle for the freedom and independence of Czechoslovakia, moved and stirred us to the bottom of our hearts.

"Bowing our heads to the feat of arms peformed by the participants in the great battle against fascism, we understand not only with our minds but with our hearts, too, how much the heroic deeds of those stern war years and our peoples' combat brotherhood-in-arms mean for our relations and for the present day.

"An indelible impression is produced by familiarization with Slovak present-day reality.

"We knew much about Slovakia, and today we again saw that great changes take place in this fine land."

"In point of fact, a solid industrial basis has been established here within less than 4 decades, and the manufacture of many types of research-intensive and technologically sophisticated products has been set up.

"As far as your agriculture is concerned, one can only feel envious. It is obvious that people here know how to work really well. They live well and are comfortably well off.

"Knowing about the gap that existed in the past in the levels of development of Czech and Slovak regions, one cannot fail to duly appreciate the national policy of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and the vast amount of work done by the Communists, the working people of Slovakia, and your entire country.

"We sincerely wish you to continue to strengthen the unbreakable alliance of the Czechs and the Slovaks. This alliance has embodied the will of the two peoples who now hand-in-hand build and strengthen their socialist motherland -- the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic!

"The example of Czechoslovakia, just as that of our multination country where genuine equality and opportunity for free development in the united Soviet family are ensured for all peoples, is of immense international importance.

"It is known what tragedies national friction and conflicts repeatedly led to in the history of mankind.

"Nowadays, at the end of the 20th century, too, one still has to speak with anguish and indignation of the ulcers of apartheid and racism that erode the world, and of national oppression, humiliation, and the advocacy of national exclusiveness that still exist in a number of countries, and of attempts by imperialist powers to dictate their will by means of the moneybag and military force upon the countries that have taken the road of independent development.

"We Communist reject such antinational policy and have long introduced the great ideas of equality and brotherhood of peoples, the ideas of internationalism to living practice.

"The principle of internationalism is of great importance for both domestic and foreign policy of our socialist countries. This lofty idea, which we invariably abide by, is being embodied graphically today in those relations of friendship and cooperation that exist within the socialist community, and in our readiness to spare no effort for the sake of preserving peace on earth, a just and honest peace, peace for everyone.

"Comrades,

"Our visit is drawing to a close. We have every reason to say that a large amount of useful things have been done.

"First and foremost, the common will of Soviet and Czechoslovak Communists to proceed into the future together, along one road, has been emphasized with fresh vigor.

"Determination has been expressed to raise to a new level the exchanges of experience in socialist construction and jointly to look for the most effective and reliable ways toward the goal that was established by the congresses of our parties: to accelerate socioeconomic development and to give new quality to the life of the peoples of socialist countries."

"At meetings with Comrade Husak we were unanimous in the realization that one should not rest content with what has been achieved and one should not slacken the pace.

"Life itself, the requirements of the peoples of our countries, and the new conditions of historical competition between the two world systems insistently call for dynamic development.

"In order to accomplish this task of immense complexity and importance we have no other way but to tap with increasing fullness the potentialities of the socialist social system. This is precisely the aim of the efforts of our parties back at home, in the socialist community.

"I think I shall express our common view by saying that the visit has invigorated the sentiments of friendship and brotherhood which bring our parties and peoples together and which has reaffirmed mutual striving to deepen Soviet-Czechoslovak relations further along all lines -- economic, political, ideological, and international. It has helped to reveal additional reserves for cooperation and to map out specific ways to utilize them.

"Our two countries have large-scale plans for the coming period. The more important is the sense of solidarity, which we again came to feel fully in the conversations with the leaders of Czechoslovakia, and during meetings with the working people at industrial enterprises and contacts with the people of Prague and Bratislava. You may rest assured that Soviet people entertain the same sentiments toward your people.

"We wish the Communists and the people of fraternal Czechoslovakia new successes!

"Let our alliance grow stronger for the benefit of socialism and peace on earth!"

Lenart on 'Revolutionary Change'

LD111438 Moscow TASS in English 1422 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Bratislava April 11 TASS -- Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Slovakia, said that Mikhail Gorbachev's visit had given the Slovak people an opportunity to demonstrate their sincere sympathies with the process of revolutionary change in the Soviet Union.

He was speaking at a luncheon here today, which was given by the Presidium of his party's Central Committee for the general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, who is staying in Czechoslovakia on an official friendly visit.

The flourishing of the Slovak people and their land, Lenart said, was due to the Leninist policy of socialist transformations consistently pursued by the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia and to a creative use of Soviet experience.

That policy, he said, had made it possible to build relations between ethnic groups in Czechoslovakia on the principles of equality and a voluntary fraternal association in a single federal state.

Lenart said Gorbachev was visiting at a crucial time when the Soviet and Czechoslovak people, inspired by the general policy line of their communist parties to further achievements, were redoubling their efforts to expedite social and economic progress and re-organize their economic and public affairs and when important steps were being taken to extend socialist democracy and make fuller and more efficient use of the advantages of socialism.

"We are profoundly satisfied that the fruitful talks between Mikhail Gorbachev and Gustav Husak have provided an important impulse for furthering cooperation and consolidating fraternal friendship between the people of our countries," he stressed.

"In our work, in efforts to realize the policy charted by the 17th Congress of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia, the ideas of the 27th Congress of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union and of the January plenum of the CPSU Central Committee are a source of revolutionary enthusiasm and great inspiration for us," Lenart added.

"Under the guidance of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia's Central Committee we, too, should embark on a path of fresh revolutionary change more resolutely," he said.

Final Gorbachev-Husak Talks

PM130905 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 12 Apr 87 Second Edition p 1

[TASS report: "M.S. Gorbachev's Meeting With G. Husak"]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev's final meeting with G. Husak took place in Bratislava 11 April.

Satisfaction was expressed with the results of the CPSU Central Committee general secretary's visit to Czechoslovakia, and it was pointed out that it had been a major landmark in the development of all-around cooperation and strengthening of friendship between the two fraternal countries' peoples.

G. Husak reemphasized the full support of Czechoslovak Communists and the country's working people for the CPSU's innovative domestic and foreign policy. The CSSR wholly shares the new Soviet initiatives on the elimination of medium-range missiles in Europe and on other disarmament questions advanced at the Prague rally.

M.S. Gorbachev voiced sincere gratitude for the exceptionally warm and cordial welcome on Czechoslovak soil. He wished the Communists and the entire people of Czechoslovakia great successes in resolving the task set by the 17th CPCZ Congress and in further developing their socialist motherland.

More on 11 Apr Meeting

LD111536 Moscow TASS in English 1440 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Bratislava April 11 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of the Soviet Union (CPSU), today met with the leaders of the Communist Party of Slovakia (KSS) at the KSS Central Committee.

They included Jozef Lenart, a member of the Presidium of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia (KSS) and first secretary of the KSS Central Committee, members of the Presidium and of the Secretariat of the KSS Central Committee and the chairman of the KSS Central Auditing Commission.

The meeting was also attended by Gustav Husak, general secretary of the KSS Central Committee, and Vasil Bilak and Milos Jakes, members of the Presidium and secretaries of the KSS Central Committee.

Vadim Medvedev, a secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, and Viktor Lomakin, a member of the CPSU Central Committee who is the ambassador of the USSR to Czechoslovakia, were also present.

Lenart briefed the Soviet leader on the progress of work by the Communists and all working people of Slovakia to fulfill the decisions of the 17th Congress of the KSS.

Gorbachev Departure

LD111929 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1700 GMT 11 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast]

[Text] In the evening of 11 April, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev left Bratislava for Moscow. He was seen off by Gustav Husak; Jozef Lenart, first secretary of the Slovak CP Central Committee; and other Czechoslovak leaders. The national anthems of Czechoslovakia and of the Soviet Union were performed. An honor guard was drawn up on the tarmac. The chief of the honor guard presented his report. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev and Gustav Husak inspected the formation of Czechoslovak servicemen. Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was seen off warmly by representatives of the working people. The official seeing off ceremony was completed with a march-past by the honor guard. Together with Comrade Gorbachev and his wife, Comrade Medvedev left.

[Video shows cars drawing up on the tarmac, crowds waving Soviet and Czech flags; Gorbachev waves to them; Gorbachev exchanges some words with Husak on the tarmac; both stand for the playing of the anthems; officer presents his report as Gorbachev salutes; both inspect the formation of soldiers; Gorbachev walks along the tarmac, smiling, waving, says "good-bye" to a child; he shakes the hand of a child who has just given him a bunch of daffodils, shakes the hand of a woman; Gorbachev and Raisa Gorbacheva wave and shake hands with some of the crowd; Gorbachev says "Good-bye. Rain all the time. There will be a harvest! There will be a harvest!" Gorbachev salutes and Husak stands without hat as the guard marches past; Gorbachev shakes hands with a row of Czech leaders and exchanges final words with Husak as umbrellas are held for them; Gorbachev and wife mount the platform and wave as Medvedev stands behind them; aircraft taxis and takes off).

Media Silent on Early Leaving

AU111150 Paris AFP in English 1147 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, April 11 (AFP) -- Soviet official media on Saturday did not report the unprecedented abrupt shortening of Soviet leader Mikhail Gorbachev's visit to Czechoslovakia, which was announced in Bratislava without explanation.

Soviet Foreign Ministry officials could not be reached for comment. TASS news agency earlier in the day reported that the Soviet leader had gone to Bratislava from Prague.

The Soviet leader had laid a wreath to the heroes of the Slovak national uprising in Bratislava, marking "a glorious page in the history of the struggle against fascism," and observed a minute's silence, TASS said. Since publishing this information, the official news agency had given no furhter details on the Soviet leader's talks in Bratislava.

Mr. Gorbachev had originally been scheduled to return here Sunday, and is now due to leave Bratislava directly for Moscow at 1400 GMT Saturday.

Gorbachev Cables Husak En Route

LD111923 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 1859 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 11 Apr (TASS) -- En route from Bratislava to Moscow, M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, sent a cable from the plane to Gustav Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee and president of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic.

It says: "On leaving the territory of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic, I wanted to express to you once more and to the CPCZ Central Committee, to Communists, and to all the working people, the most sincere gratitude for a hearty welcome and attention in which we saw a manifestation of lofty respect for the CPSU.

"We are taking home vivid impressions of the visit that has taken place and of the talks with the leadership of the CPCZ which were permeated with a spirit of the solidarity of our parties and of the community of intentions and aspirations of the peoples of the USSR and the CSSR.

"Dear Comrade Husak, accept our warm wishes for new achievements in socialist construction, for success and prosperity for Communists and for all the working people of the Czechoslovak Socialist Republic."

Arrival in Moscow

LD111917 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1800 GMT 11 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 11 TASS -- Mikhail Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, today returned to Moscow from Czechoslovakia.

He stayed there on an official friendly visit at the invitation of the Central Committee of the Communist Party of Czechoslovakia.

Comrade Medvedev, secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, returned together with Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev.

At Vnukovo Airport, Mikhail Sergeyevich Gorbachev was met by Comrades Aliyev, Vorotnikov, Gromyko, Ligachev, Ryzhkov, Solomentsev, Chebrikov, and Shevardnadze -- members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Demichev, Dolgikh, Yeltsin, Slyunkov, Sokolov, Talyzin, Yakovlev -- candidate members of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo; Comrades Biryukova, Dobrynin, Lukyanov, Nikonov, Razumovskiy -- secretaries of the CPSU Central Committee; Comrade Nikonov -- chairman of the CPSU Central Auditing Commission; and by other comrades.

Among the welcoming party was Cerny, the Czechoslovak charge d'affaires in the USSR, and diplomats from the Czechoslovak Embassy.

'Joint Communique' on Visit

PM121615 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 13 Apr 87 First Edition pp 1-2

["Soviet-Czechoslovak Joint Communique" -- PRAVDA headline]

[Text] M.S. Gorbachev, general secretary of the CPSU Central Committee, was in the CSSR on an official friendly visit 9 through 11 April 1987 at the invitation of the CPCZ Central Committee.

M.S. Gorbachev had talks with G. Husak, general secretary of the CPCZ Central Committee, and meetings with other leaders of Czechoslovakia. M.S. Gorbachev spoke at a rally at the Prague Palace of Culture and visited the CKD compressors plant in Prague and the Mier unified agricultural cooperative named for Czechoslovak-Soviet friendship. The CPSU Central Committee general secretary visited the national monument on Zizkov Hill and the Olsany Cemetery in Prague and the Slavin and Slovak national uprising monuments in Bratislava, where he honored the memory of the heroes of the two fraternal countries.

During the talks and meetings, which took place in a atmosphere of cordiality and comradely frankness [serdechnost i tovarishcheskaya otkrovennost], M.S. Gorbachev reported on the implementation of the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum aimed at the in-depth democratization and restructuring of Soviet society and the uncovering of socialism's potential.

G. Husak described the implementation of the 17th CPCZ Congress decisions and the basic guidelines for the improvement of the economic mechanism as well as the party's activity in the political, social, and ideological spheres. The CPCZ Central Committee general secretary stressed that the CPCZ and the republic's working people fully support the Soviet Communists' innovative course aimed at restructuring and accelerating the development of society and that the CPCZ makes active use of the CPSU's experience.

The two sides consider that the tasks facing socialism require a qualitatively higher level of political cooperation among the fraternal countries, including in the context of the Warsaw Pact Organization. The time has come when it is necessary to restructure the forms and methods of collaboration within the CEMA framework in order to ensure that new frontiers of socioeconomic, scientific, and technical progress are reached.

Profound satisfaction was expressed at the state of relations between the CPSU and the CPCZ, whose foundation is unity of views and actions on the basis of the principles of Marxism-Leninism and socialist internationalism. [paragraph continues]

The accords reached at the summit level in 1985 and subsequent comradely contacts between the general secretaries and other members of the leaderships of the two parties have exerted a beneficial influence on the strengthening of allied ties and the elaboration of agreed positions on key questions of socialist building, the international communist and workers movement, and the situation in the world.

The leaders of the CPSU and the CPCZ see a need to galvanize the potential for political cooperation and expand and increase the effectiveness of party ties at all levels -- from central organs to primary organizations. They advocated the further development of contacts between state, public, trade union, youth, women's, and other organizations. The enrichment of cooperation in the ideological sphere, the development of ties between the mass information media and scientific, cultural, health care, and educational institutions, and the expansion of direct contacts between the two countries' working people and youth exchanges are called upon to give new impetus to the spiritual rapprochement of the peoples of the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia.

The sides expressed the conviction that the requirements of the acceleration of socioeconomic development on the basis of economic integration make it essential to increase the initiative and activeness of ministries, departments, enterprises, and associations in fulfilling the Program for Long-Term Economic, Scientific, and Technical Cooperation Between the USSR and the CSSR and the Comprehensive Program for the Scientific and Technical Progress of the CEMA Countries Through the Year 2000. The task of deepening specialization and production sharing in every way, the extensive development of direct ties between industrial, agicultural, and other enterprises and collectives, and the policy of creating joint enterprises and associations must form the basis of the efforts of planning and economic organs. Particular stress was placed on the significance of further deepening cooperation in machine building, which plays a key role in economic, scientific, and technical progress. All opportunities emerging in the process of the restructuring of the economic mechanisms in the two countries must be utilized in the interests of increasing production efficiency.

There was an exchange of information on the progress of the elaboration of a concept [kontseptsiya] for cooperation for a 15-20 year period. The fundamental significance of this for effecting a qualitatively new approach to the further development of economic ties between the USSR and the CSSR was confirmed.

During an exchange of opinions on fundamental questions of the present-day international situation, M.S. Gorbachev and G. Husak stressed the need for new thinking and a constructive approach to the complex and interconnected realities of the modern world in the interests of strengthening security for all.

The Czechoslovak side expressed a high opinion of the USSR's steps aimed at improving the situation in the world, particularly the program for eliminating nuclear and other types of mass destruction weapons by the end of the century. Exceptional significance is attached to the proposal for the conclusion without delay of a separate agreement on the elimination of Soviet and U.S. medium-range missiles in Europe. As soon as it is signed, the withdrawal of the increased-range operational and tactical missile complexes [raketnyye kompleksy operatyivno-takticheskogo naznacheniya povyshennoy dalnosti] sited in the CSSR as a countermeasure to the deployment of new U.S. missiles in Western Europe will be ensured. A high assessment was made of the USSR's readiness to embark immediately on talks on the reduction and complete elimination of operational and tactical missiles [rakety operativno-takticheskogo naznacheniya] sited on the European Continent.

The strengthening of all-European security would be served by the implementation of the CSSR and GDR proposal for the creation in central Europe of a zone free from chemical weapons and of nuclear-free corridor along the line of contact between the Warsaw Pact and NATO countries. The Soviet Union is prepared to remove all Soviet nuclear means from this corridor on the basis of reciprocity and to respect [Bratislava PRAVDA in Slovak on 13 April adds the following variation at this point: "reciprocity and to guarantee and respect its nuclear-free...."] its nuclear-free status.

Broad prospects for improving the atmosphere on the European Continent are opened up by the proposal advanced by the Warsaw Pact member states in Budapest on considerably reducing armed forces and tactical nuclear and conventional arms in Europe from the Atlantic to the Urals. Within the framework of lowering the level of military confrontation, the sides consider it important to implement measures making it possible to reduce or to eliminate altogether the possibility of a suprise attack by reducing first and foremost tactical nuclear weapons and strike aircraft [aviatsiya], reducing the concentration of troops along the line of contact between the military-political alliances in Europe, and removing the most dangerous, offensive types of arms from this zone.

Firm observance of the principle of the inviolability of the borders established as a result of World War II and postwar development is an immutable condition for maintaining stable peace in Europe. Any attempts by revanchist forces to destroy this principle cause serious damage to relations of trust and good-neighborliness.

Advocating the deepening of cooperation among European states in all fields, the Soviet Union and Czechoslovakia will strive to ensure that the Vienna meeting makes a tangible contribution to the strenghtening of security on the continent, the cause of arms reduction, and the strengthening of trust between states.

Equal and mutually advantageous economic cooperation free from any forms of discrimination is one of the foundations of the all-European process. The USSR resolutely supports the CSSR's initiative on convening an economic forum in Prague which could promote the expansion of ties among European states and the restructuring of the entire system of international economic relations on a just and democratic basis.

The development of European and international cooperation would be promoted by the convening in Moscow of a conference of representatives of the state-participants in the all-European conference to examine in detail the entire package of mutual relations in the humanitarian sphere.

The strengthening unity and cohesion of the Warsaw Pact member states and the strengthening of the role of the socialist countries' military-political alliance in their elaboration and implementation of an agreed policy aimed at strengthening peace, security, and international cooperation were noted with satisfaction. The sides stressed the defensive nature of their military doctrine.

The insistent need for the speediest elimination of hotbeds of international tension by peaceful means was noted during the talks. The sides advocated a complete, just, and definitive settlement to the conflicts in the Near and Middle East, southern Africa, and Central America, and the lessening of tension on the Korean peninsula and in Southeast Asia. A high assessment was made of the policy of national reconciliation being pursued by the democratic Afghan Government.

The CPSU and the CPCZ consistently and unswervingly advocate collaboration among all communist and workers parties and progressive and democratic forces in the struggle for social progress, disarmament, and peace.

M.S. Gorbachev's visit to the CSSR was a graphic demonstration of the strength and inviolability of Soviet-Czechoslovak friendship. The accords reached create real preconditions for raising the entire complex of Soviet-Czechoslovak relations to a qualitatively new level.

IZVESTIYA on R. Gorbacheva Talks

PM150753 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 11 Apr 87 Morning Edition p5

[TASS report: "Conversation in the Czechoslovak Women's Union Central Committee"]

[Text] Prague, 10 Apr -- Topical issues relating to the women's movement and the social role played by women in the USSR and the CSSR were discussed during a conversation held today in the Czechoslovak Women's Union (CSSZ) Central Committee. R.M. Gorbacheva met with M. Kabrhelova, chairman of the CSSZ Central Committee, and other leaders of this women's organization.

The Czechoslovak participants in the meeting spoke about the republic's achievements in the social sphere and the work experience of primary CSSZ organizations in women's places of residence. They stressed that women in socialist Czechoslovakia ardently approve and support the cardinal changes taking place in the USSR aimed at improving the well-being of working people and strengthening socialism's international authority.

R.M. Gorbacheva spoke about women's involvement in various spheres of life in Soviet society. Women today are direct participants in every process taking place in the country. The Committee of Soviet Women also is restructuring its work and devoting greater attention to internal issues of the women's movement and women's living and working conditions. The women's councils set up in the country are expected to play an important role in this.

New work forms and methods employed by the two countries' women's organizations were discussed with interest at the meeting. Their attention is being focused on the woman of today -- worker, mother, and citizen of a socialist state. The participants in the meeting stressed that the Committee of Soviet Women and the CSSZ are resolving a considerable number of common tasks. Together with women's organizations in other fraternal countries, they are doing a great deal to prevent a nuclear catastrophe and to preserve peace on earth.

NOMINATIONS OF CANDIDATES FOR LOCAL SOVIETS OPENS

LD130529 Moscow TASS in English 0500 GMT 13 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow April 13 TASS -- The nomination of candidates to the local government bodies, soviets of people's deputies, started in this country today. The elections, held after the 27th CPSU Congress, will be influenced by its resolutions which provide for the development of openness and the growth of the participation of working people in the management of the society. This is confirmed by the meetings that nominate candidates to the bodies of soviet power. For the first time ever elections in some areas will be held in enlarged election districts. Several candidatures are being discussed in labour collectives.

PRAVDA EDITORIAL DISCUSSES UPCOMING ELECTIONS

PM081343 Moscow PRAVDA in Russian 7 Apr 87 First Edition p 1

[Editorial: "Toward the Elections: Election Campaign is a Review of the Work of Local Soviets and People's Courts"]

[Text] On Sunday 21 June 1987 elections will be held throughout our country to the local soviets and for people's judges of rayon (city) people's courts.

The approaching elections are of great importance for improving the work of local state and law enforcement organs and deepening socialist democracy in the spirit of the 27th party congress and the CPSU Central Committee January Plenum. The party has determined the strategy and tactics of restructuring and acceleration. Local soviets are closest to labor collectives and are the main force, engine, and creator of restructuring among the masses. All the strands of state policy come together and the interests and needs of man are encapsulated in the soviets. In their daily deeds they express the will of working people and implement the political line of the party and the state. The purposefulness of the actions of soviets at all levels determines how vigorously plans will be transformed into concrete results.

The election campaign represents a comprehensive review of the activity of local soviets and of our justice. How are the resolutions adopted on improving the soviets' work being fulfilled? Are all deputies and people's judges honorably justifying the trust placed in them? What experience should be adopted and what should be rejected? Working people will give their answer to those and other questions.

The CPSU Central Committee January Plenum noted the need to further deepen socialist democracy and improve the Soviet electoral system. The existing mechanism ensures the representation of all strata of the population in the elected organs of power. Workers and peasants, the intelligentsia, women and men, veterans and young people, and all the nations and ethnic groups in the country are represented in soviets at all levels now. The elected organs reflect the social, professional, and national structure of Soviet society and the diversity of interests of the entire population. At the same time, some leaders have long held seats as deputies, considering their seat to be a perquisite of office, as it were. There are also "celebrities" who are deputies in name only. This arouses voters' criticism.

The improvement of the electoral system presupposes an attempt to understand the accumulated experience and the testing of new approaches in this matter. [paragraph continues]

Concern must be shown to ensure people's more effective and committed participation in the election cmapaign and the maximum democracy during the preparation and holding of it. The organization of the elections themselves must be looked at in a new way. The main task is to resolutely eliminate stage management, red tape, formalism, and everything else which hinders the cause.

A responsible task is the nomination of candidate deputies. Our society has a profound interest in ensuring that authoritative people capable of conducting state affairs to high standards are elected to soviets. The significant feature of the approaching elections is that preelection meetings will examine not one nomination but several from the same electoral okrug. Furthermore, all the conditions must be created to ensure an interested, businesslike, and principled discussion of those nominations.

For the first time, as an experiment, some local soviet elections will be held in multiseat electoral okrugs. The corresponding resolution on this question has been published in the press. As a rule, the number of candidates in such okrugs should exceed the number of seats. If the vote results in the election of more deputies than the number of seats available the deputies who polled the least votes will be deemed reserve deputies. They will be given appropriate certificates and can participate in the work of the soviet and its organs with a consultative vote.

The title of deputy is not an easy one to live up to. During the nomination and discussion of candidacies a comrade's professional, moral, and political qualities must be considered. Will he be able to worthily perform the obligations placed on him? Does he know how to work with people? Does he enjoy their respect? It is necessary to bear in mind such qualities as his principledness and fidelity to his word. Nor should one disregard factors such as the candidate's place of residence. Practice shows that if a candidate lives in his own okrug or nearby he has a better awareness of the problems worrying the electors and consequently works more actively and with greater responsibility.

All these factors require a more attentive attitude to the preparation of candidate deputy nomination meetings. They should not be conducted hastily, for example during a lunch break or at some other inconvenient time, as has often happened before. Large collectives can now nominate candidate deputies at meetings of the collectives of shops, sections, shifts, teams, and other production subunits. People there know each other well, and this enables them to nominate the most fitting candidates. More extensive use must be made of the potential of nominating candidate deputies to rural and settlement soviets at general meetings and citizens' gatherings in their local neighborhood. Other ways of involving the population in the discussion and nomination of candidates may also be used. For example, by inviting representatives of residential district councils, village, street, block, and apartment building committees, women's councils, and war and labor veterans' councils to attend meetings of labor collectives.

There must also be a new approach to holding meetings between voters and candidate deputies. Often in the past they were formal, suffered from stage management, and were held at inconvenient times. Not everyone who wished to attend was able to, and sometimes people heard about meetings only after they had been held. During the meetings the discussion must be open and businesslike on all the questions which worry electors. Several meetings may be held if necessary, and wide use can be made of other opportunities and meetings between candidate deputies and electors. It makes sense to hold nontraditional meetings and conversations in places such as agitation centers, recreation areas, courtyards, outside apartment blocks, and so forth. Candidate deputies and their agents should be given extensive opportunities to put their case in the press, on radio, and on television.

Voters' instructions are an effective channel for communication between soviets and working people. They must be carefully and comprehensively examined. There must be no dodging of awkward questions or deviation from instructions which are difficult but realistic. There are occasions when voters' instructions are used for the purpose of obtaining additional central funds and quotas. The correct thing to do at these meetings will be to discuss not only instructions and the essence of the proposals made but also opportunities and ways of implementing them. Help and clarification can be provided here by competent personnel from the soviet ispolkom apparatus who must take part in the meetings. The golden rule is to tell people frankly what can and cannot be done and not to mislead them by making impossible promises.

Changes have also been made to the elections to people's courts. In the main they coincide with those mentioned above. During the election campaign there should be more meetings between candidate people's judges and electors and they should deliver more reports, lectures, and talks in labor collectives, local neighborhoods, and voters' clubs. It goes without saying that a good number of proposals will be made. Everything of social importance and value should be taken into account in practical work.

The election campaign is being mounted in the period of preparation for the 70th anniversary of the Great October Revolution. Its ideas form the changes taking place in our country. It is necessary to illustrate socialism's achievements cogently, to conduct propaganda from positions of truth, and to develop the masses' initiative. The forthcoming elections are called upon to play a mobilizing role in increasing Soviet people's labor and political activeness and focusing their efforts on ensuring the unconditional fulfillment of the plans for this year and the 5-year plan as a whole.

KOMSOMOL USING NEW STYLE OF ELECTIONS

LD101420 Moscow TASS International Service in Russian 0753 GMT 4 Apr 87

[Text] Moscow, 10 Apr -- TASS correspondent Aleksandr Zorin writes:

The report-back and election campaign that has concluded has shown that the level of openness and democracy which existed in the past does not suit many of the 40 million members of the youth league. That is precisely why the question of a new system of electing the leading bodies of the Komsomol is one of the important ones on the agenda of the 20th Komsomol Congress. It opens in the Kremlin next Wednesday

The idea of holding elections in a new way did not arise in the Central Committee of the youth organization, but in the rural areas. The first reports on the elections of Komsomol leaders from two or three candidates evoked increased interest, but within a month or two this had become a normal occurrence.

During the course of the current report-back and election campaign 13 percent of the Komsomol leaders in the towns and rayons of the country have been replaced. In three Soviet republics the first names in the Komsomol Central Committees of these republics have been replaced. If one compares the ages of all the Komsomol leaders from the primary organization secretary to first secretary of the Central Committee of the All-Union Komsomol (Viktor Mironenko, 33) then today one may speak boldly about a "rejuvenation" of the league's leading cadres.

What is known as the "free microphone," which is available to anyone in the hall who wishes to speak, has been operating at most of the Komsomol conferences. An "open platform" has been conducted in some towns: A microphone is set up in the square and Komsomol leaders answer questions from young people. This week the Soviet Komsomol leader Mironenko within the space of 90 minutes replied before the television cameras to telephone calls from young boys and girls from all corners of the country.

The present report-back and election campaign has also been noteworthy for the obligatory discussion by all the candidates to Komsomol electoral bodies in primary organizations. In this way have candidates been elected to the Komsomol Central Commiteee, the make-up of which will be debated by the 20th congress.

A number of initiatives directed toward extending openness and democracy in the Komsomol have been put forward. It is now up to the Komsomol Congress, which will not only determine the league's activity for the next 5-year period, but will also adopt the new edition of the organization's rules. In them it is proposed to legalize many "innovations" that have arisen during the course of the latest report-back and election campaign.

Some 4,833 delegates have been elected to the Komsomol Congress, which will last 4 days. Of these 4,700 have been elected for the first time, and 62 percent of the delegates are young people up the age of 25.

SIMONOV, MOLCHANOV ON THATCHER'S INTERVIEWERS

LD050037 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1940 GMT 4 Apr 87

[From "The Around Midnight" program; interview with Vladimir Simonov, APN correspondent, by presenter Vladimir Molchanov]

[Text] [Molchanov] You were among the three Soviet journalists who a few days ago interviewed Mrs Margaret Thatcher. To judge from letters and telephone calls, reaction to that interview among viewers was not exactly unanimous.

[Simonov] Yes, we have come in for some criticism. The criticism is from two sides, two positions. There was one section of the viewers who thought we did not given an adequate rebuff to what the prime minister was saying, as though to say: A propagandist for world imperialism was given an open platform, and that we, the three Soviet journalists, looked like country chessplayers playing against Kasparov. That is one of the views. The other is the opposite one. We are being criticized because one or the other of us was rude, interrupted the prime minister when she was speaking -- after all, we were talking to a prime minister and a woman.

When I ponder all of this, what I think is: What were we witnessing here? Wasn't what we saw in essence an unprecedented experiment by Soviet television in the field of openness [glasnost]? For has there really ever been such a broad and free-ranging interview with a prominent Western leader? No, there hasn't. True, our journalists have interviewed President Reagan, but that was a printed newspaper text accompanied by comments amounting to little more then the text itself. Effectively they were responding to Reagan, after the event, as it were.

Then I have asked myself the question: Is it essential in all cases to respond with a rebuff whenever views different from our own are voiced? After all, what is an interview, according to the rules of journalism? An interview is a means of clarifying the views of your interlocutor on a set of issues and helping the viewer or reader to understand that person better, to understand him or her as a person, an individual. So it was we found ourselves spending 45 or 50 minutes on screen observing what Mrs Thatcher had to say. I should like to ask you: Now that you have seen the interview, do you have a more exact idea of the British prime minister, do you understand more clearly what a single-minded, intelligent, strong-willed individual this is, who, however, preaches views that are pretty dangerous for mankind?

[Molchanov] Yes, of course I have a better idea.

[Simonov] Do you now have a clearer idea of her as a person, burdened with prime ministerial obligations, pressed to cope with tight agendas, sometimes not finding time for a proper breakfast?

[Molchanov] As far as I am concerned the answer can only be in the affirmative.

[Simonov] Well there you have it, then; the classic tasks of the interview have been complied with. Yet you and I, as journalists, feel some kind of uneasiness, as though something somewhere had gone wrong. The audience too is unhappy. So what is the matter? My feeling is that maybe the trouble is inside us, that maybe we are still not ready for the level of openness that was presented to us on the screen, that it is maybe because we feel uncomfortable unless somebody explains to us what is going on; that this unease is maybe because there was no international affairs lecturer to step forward with his briefcase and his pointer to say: This point in Mrs Thatcher's utterances was bad; this point was good.

Incidentally, on the subject of my second question to you, concerning personal details such as how long Mrs Thatcher sleeps, what her daily routine is, and so on, this question too provoked a lot of misunderstanding. For instance, I received a telephone call from a woman speaking on behalf of a group of Soviet female workers, telling me off for, as she put it: poking about in the prime minister's wardrobe.

[Molchanov] How did you reply?

[Simonov] My reply went roughly as follows. What we are probably seeing here again is that we are unready for, unaccustomed to openness. Why should human interest in a state figure be seen by us as blasphemy? Is it not simply because our own, and other, state figures were for a long time a dynasty of bronze statues lacking features of character? To me, openness is not something that can just be switched on; openness has to be learned. It has to be learned by the audience, and by me and you, Vladimir Molchanov, as journalists, because it is we, through our profession, who are creating openness. Well, that is just a short postscript to that interview.

[Molchanov] Thank you.

Yedemskov Attends Geologists' Day Meeting

PM061201 Moscow KOMSOMOLSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 4 Apr 87 p 1

[TASS correspondent report: "Geologists' Holiday"]

[Text] The consolidation of the country's mineral raw material base depends largely on the efforts of geologists. From the harsh fields of the northern tundra to the torrid sands of Turkmenia -- that is the range of the operations of the sector's workers. In fulfilling the decisions of the 27th CPSU Congress they are seeking to ensure the acceleration of geological prospecting work and to improve its efficiency and quality on the basis of the achievements of scientific-technical progress. This was stated at a ceremonial meeting to mark Geologists' Day held 3 April in Moscow.

Ye.A. Kozlovskiy, USSR minister of geology, delivered a report.

In the presidium were V.I. Dolgikh, candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee Politburo and secretary of the CPSU Central Committee; G.G. Yedemskov, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers; I.P. Yeatrebov, CPSU Central Committee department chief; ministry and department leaders, leading production workers, scientists, and representatives of the capital's public.

Those taking part in the meeting gave assurances that they will give all their efforts and knowledge to the fulfillment of the targets of the year and the 5-year plan and will provide a worthy greeting for the 70th anniversary of Great October.

YELTSIN ADDRESSES RAYKOM FIRST SECRETARIES

PM101114 Moscow MOSKOVSKAYA PRAVDA in Russian 27 Mar 87 p 1

[Unattributed report: "Conference at Moscow CPSU Gorkom"]

[Excerpts] A conference of party raykom first secretaries has taken place in Moscow CPSU Gorkom.

Topical questions of the implementation of the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January (1987) Plenum and the city's economic and social development were discussed. [passage omitted]

B.N. Yeltsin, first secretary of Moscow CPSU Gorkom, conducted the conference and addressed it.

DEMICHEV CONFERS STATE AWARDS IN KREMLIN

LD032008 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1100 GMT 3 Apr 87

[Text] In the Kremlin today Comrade Demichev handed out the USSR state awards. Order of Lenin and Gold Medal Hammer and Sickle of the Hero of Socialist Labor were handed to Comrade Shutkov, USSR deputy minister of power machine building; Comrade Skiba, chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee, and Comrade Batsanov, senior employee of the apparatus of the USSR Council of Ministers, were awarded the Order of Lenin.

Comrade Kugach, USSR national artist, and Comrade Kashetilov, minister of construction in the northern and western regions of the USSR, received the Order of October Revolution. Comrade Maltsev, a writer, was awarded the Order of Friendship of Peoples. Order of Friendship of peoples and badges of honor were also awarded to other comrades.

On behalf of the CPSU Central Committee, the Presidium of the USSR Supreme Soviet, and the Soviet Government Comrade Demichev warmly greeted those who received the awards and wished them success. Those awarded expressed gratitude to the Communist Party and to the Soviet state for the high appraisal of their activity.

DEPUTIES ADDRESSES YOUTH AFFAIRS COMMISSION

LD0422Z28 Moscow Television Service in Russian 1730 GMT 4 Apr 87

[From the "Vremya" newscast; unidentified correspondent's report]

[Excerpts] A mere 25 years ago there was a desert in this place. Now there is the town of Shevchenko, the modern well-appointed center of Mangyshlak Oblast, which has been awarded a prize by the International Union of Architects for making the environment better to live in. [passage omitted]

Naturally, for those who are building enterprises, palaces and schools, those who are inhabiting this difficult land, it is not a matter of indifference what the next generation turns out to be like, what the local soviets are doing to create active, vital positions among young people.

It was precisely in that way that the question was put at a session of the Youth Affairs Commission of the chambers of the USSR Supreme Soviet. [passage omitted] [Video shows session in progress. A.A. Loginov, chairman of the Commission of the Soviet of the Union, is shown addressing the meeting. He calls for a program of work with young people. N.A. Nurabayev, chairman of the Mangyshlak Oblast Executive Committee, is shown addressing the meeting]

[Begin recording] [F.N. Demichev] The main question that ought to have been discussed [words indistinct] how are young people taking part in our restructuring? Restructuring is taking place literally in all areas. [end recording]

The deputies cited specific examples. At the Plastmass works in Shevchenko -- the largest factory in the country -- there is no house of culture, nor any kindergarten, nor a sports and leisure center. Over 300 young families are waiting in line for housing. Hence, of course, staff turnover, too. [passage omitted] [Video shows I.M. Muradov, USSR deputy minister of the chemical industry, answering questions about the commissioning of an unspecified enterprise. Muradov says a kindergarten is planned to be handed over for use in this 5-year plan].

[Begin recording] [S.K. Pugo, chairman of the commission of the Soviet of Nationalities] But can one really be reconciled to the fact that a whole range of good -- so it is thought -- labor collectives, which are providing good output, are refusing to accept young people into their collectives, who have graduated from vocational training schools?

Why are they refusing? Because they are afraid that the level of labor productivity will fall, wages will slump. But why is it going on? Because the training of those students is poor. [end recording]

The commission made specific recommendations to the oblast soviet and the ministries on how to coordinate their efforts better, with regard to satisfying the needs and requirements of young people. The results of the work done are to be reported next February.

TOLSTYKH ATTENDS MEETING ON UPGRADING BROADCASTING

PM121337 Moscow IZVESTIYA in Russian 8 Apr 87 Morning Edition p 3

[TASS report: "Meeting with Party Aktiv"]

[Text] Questions of improving the technical standard of television and radio broadcasting and progress in the fulfillment of the 27th CPSU Congress' guidelines on material and technical support for this most important area of ideological work were discussed at a 6 April meeting of leaders and secretaries of party committees of a number of ministries and departments and the party aktiv of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting.

The report at the meeting was delivered by A.N. Aksenov, chairman of the USSR State Committee for Television and Radio Broadcasting. Reports were also delivered by E.K. Pervyshin, USSR minister of the communications equipment industry; V.A. Shamshin, USSR minister of communications; V.G. Kolesnikov, USSR minister of the electronics industry; Yu.A. Bespalov, USSR minister of the chemical industry; and O.V. Filippov, USSR deputy minister of machine building. They also answered many questions put by the television and radio workers' party aktiv.

Measures were outlined for deepening cooperation between the relevant ministries and departments with the aim of comprehensively increasing the effectiveness of television and radio propaganda in accordance with the demands of the party and the activity of the mass media in conditions of restructuring.

N.I. Talyzykh, deputy chairman of the USSR Council of Ministers and chairman of the USSR State Committee for Science and Technology, and executives of the CPSU Central Committee, took part in the meeting.

SHCHERBITSKIY ATTENDS KIEV GORKOM PLENUM

AU090034 Kiev PRAVDA UKRAINY in Russian 5 Apr 87 p 1

[BATAU report: "A Kiev Gorkom Plenum"]

[Text] The tasks of the city party organizations in deepening restructuring and in improving cadre work in conformity with the decisions of the CPSU Central Committee January 1987 Plenum were discussed at a Kiev Gorkom plenum on 4 April.

An accountability report was delivered by Yu.N. Belchenko, Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee Politburo member and Kiev Gorkom first secretary.

The plenum was addressed by V.V. Shcherbitskiy, CPSU Central Committee Politburo member and Ukrainian Communist Party Central Committee first secretary.

(A report on the plenum will be published).

BUDYKO NAMED MINISTER OF GRAIN PRODUCTS

LD061555 Moscow Domestic Service in Russian 1500 GMT 6 Apr 87

[Text] The USSR Supreme Soviet Presidium has appointed Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Budyko USSR Minister of Grain Products and released Grigoriy Sergeyevich Zolotukhin from that post in connection with his retirement on pension.

Aleksandr Dmitriyevich Budyko was born in 1927. He is Greek by nationality. He has been a member of the CPSU since 1949. He graduated from Rostov on Don Institute of Agricultural Machine-Building, and is by profession a mechanical engineer and holds a degree of Bachelor of Economics.

He began his labor career in 1943 as a fitter at a metallurgical works in Donetsk. Afterward he worked as chief engineer at an assembly directorate, as a chief engineer and director of a machine and tractor station, and as chairman of a collective farm. He was chief of the Stavropol territorial and of the Shpakovskoye collective and state farm production directorate, and also deputy chief and then chief of the agricultural department of Stavropol Kray CPSU Committee, as well as deputy chairman of the Executive Committee of the Stavropol Kray Soviet of People's Deputies. Since 1980, he has been deputy chief and then first deputy chief of the Agriculture and Food Industry Department of the CPSU Central Committee.

He is a candidate member of the CPSU Central Committee, and has been awarded four Orders of the Red Banner of Labor, the Order of the Insignia of Honor, and two medals.

DEPUTY MINISTER APPOINTMENTS, RETIREMENTS REPORTED

PM061731 [Editorial Report] Moscow SOBRANIYE POSTANOVLENIY PRAVITELSTVA SSSR: OTDEL PERVYY No 7, 1987 carries on pages 154-157 a series of decrees on the following appointments and retirements:

Comrades V.I. Burdin and V.T. Gogoladze are appointed USSR deputy ministers of construction in the northern and western regions;

Comrade A.M. Nikolayev is appointed USSR deputy minister of construction in southern regions;

Comrade L.V. Kerestedzhiyants is appointed deputy chairman of the USSR State committee for Foreign Tourism and Comrade V.K. Boychenko is relieved of the post on his retirement;

Comrade V.P. Pavlov is appointed USSR deputy minister of foreign trade and Comrade N.N. Smelyakov is relieved of the post on his retirement.